

Certain-teed Roofing

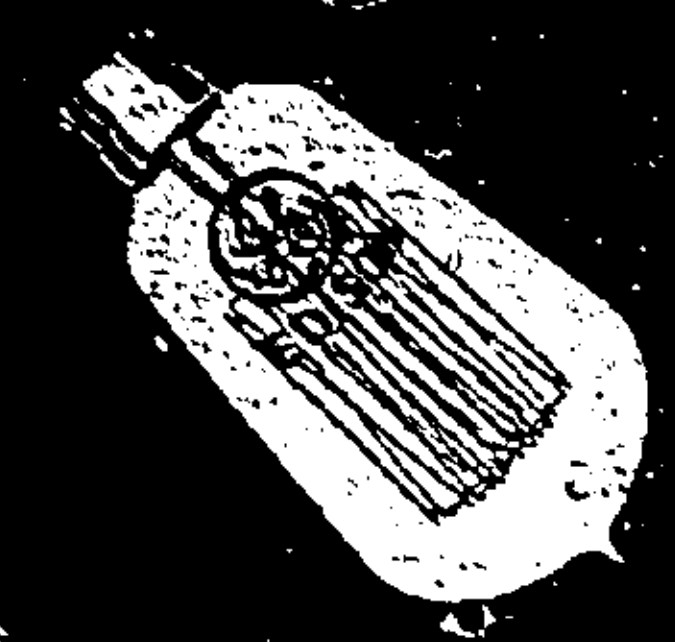


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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

68965 壹拜禮 號三十月十英港香 MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1919. 日十式月八 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS \$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVISM OR GERMANISED RUSSIA.

A SITUATION FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.

London, October 10.
The whole Russian situation is daily growing more dangerous and more complex. All that is publicly known is that the plan of co-operation through the Baltic Provinces and the so-called North-West Russian Government has broken down owing to it is believed, to the refusal of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak to guarantee the independence of these states because that would be incompatible with an "Undivided Russia" for which they are fighting. Therefore the Baltic Provinces are tentatively negotiating peace with the Bolsheviks, but Germany's attitude is the crux of the position. She continues strenuously to deny that she is encouraging General Von der Goltz, but the latter remains on the spot with 110,000 troops, and is undoubtedly establishing relations with numerous Russians of the old regime who object to the independence of the Baltic Provinces and regard the overthrow of Bolshevism as merely the prelude to the restoration of old Russia with their rights, privileges and property intact.
It is regarded as significant in this connection that General Denikin has a German General in charge of his cavalry.
The Times, referring to the gravity of the issues, points out that while Bolshevism is undoubtedly doomed, the point is: What will succeed it—a Russia moulded by the ideals of Germany or the Allies?
The Times warns the British Government that an unfriendly Russia could upset peace in the East. Moreover, the situation in Turkey is serious, and Russia and Turkey command the backdoor of India. Hence Great Britain, says the Times, cannot ignore the growing gravity of the position.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

FEARS OF GERMAN COMPETITION DISCOUNTED.

London, October 10.
Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech in the City on the outlook for British trade, referred to the great fear expressed that British trades are likely to be seriously hit by Germany, Japan and America. He said careful investigations showed that it would perhaps be many years before Germany could rank among the great manufacturing nations of the world. She lacked raw materials and her workmen, hopeless and dispirited, were not working. Referring to representations made by a recent deputation of toy manufacturers, he said only £7 worth of German toys had entered the country since the Armistice, and the Board of Trade imported those in order to show British toymen what Germany was not able to do. The fear of German competition was a shadow.

(Message incomplete).

NEW YORK STRIKE.

THE PORT VIRTUALLY TIED UP.

New York, October 10.
Owing to a strike of longshoremen, the port is virtually tied up. Thousands of tons of merchandise are awaiting shipment.

THE BALTIC SITUATION.

A PEACE DISCUSSION.

Helsingfors, October 10.
M. Tehtcherin has agreed to hold a peace discussion with the Baltic States at Dorpat. He suggests it should begin on October 12.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

THREE FRENCH CRITICISMS.

Paris, October 9.
The French Senate begins its discussion on the Bill ratifying the Versailles Treaty. In a report by a Committee, M. Leon Bourgeois, author of the French plans for the League of Nations, advises ratification without delay, but points out that the Treaty is open to criticism on three important points—the operation of the League of Nations; the disarmament of Germany; and the financial compensation secured by France.—Havas.

CHINESE IN FRANCE.

ANOTHER SHIPOAD REPATRIATED.

Paris, October 9.
A large number of Chinese will soon leave Havre in the liner Bohemian for Canada, on their way back to China. This is the third shipload of returning Chinese labourers to embark at Havre. There are still some 65,000 Chinese in France.—Havas.

FRENCH GENERAL'S APPOINTMENT.

Paris, October 9.
General Gourand, who, as Commander of the French Fourth Army, stopped the last German drive east of Rheims and who lost an arm in Gallipoli, has been appointed French High Commissioner in Syria and Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in the Near East.—Havas.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN PARIS.

Paris, October 9.
President Poincare with M. Deschanel inaugurated to-day a Show of the Automobile Industry, in the Grand Palais, Champs Elysees.—Havas.

M. CLEMENCEAU TO RESIGN.

Paris, October 9.
M. Clemenceau has announced to several Deputies his intention of resigning office immediately after the forthcoming General Elections.—Havas.

ITALY'S RATIFICATIONS.

Paris, October 9.
A despatch from Rome confirms the Royal Decree that ratified the Versailles and St. Germain Peace Treaties.—Havas.

SPECIAL TELLGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NO INTERPORT CRICKET.

Shanghai, October 12.
Shanghai is not sending a team of cricketers to Hongkong. [This means there will be no interport cricket in Hongkong this year. Singapore also being unable to raise a team according to information furnished by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, on Saturday.]

OUR NEW ADMIRAL.

Singapore, October 11.
Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, is expected to arrive in Singapore on Friday. H. M. S. Alacrity is not due to arrive for another week. During his stay in Singapore, Admiral Duff will be the guest of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

EX-GERMAN SHIP RELEASED.

Singapore, October 11.
The ex-German steamer Goldenfels has sailed from Sabang (where she has been interned since the early days of the war) and is expected to reach Singapore on Monday.

WAR DIADEM LAUNCHED.

Shanghai, October 12.
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., have launched the s.s. War Diadem, the first British standard ship to be built in China. She is for Greek owners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURBULENT RUSSIA.

London, Oct. 8.
The German designs in Russia have drawn much attention as evidence increases that there is no intention that troops will evacuate the Baltic Provinces.

London, Oct. 9.
The "Times" gives a Berlin newspaper report that a "West Russian" Government has been formed for the purpose of combating Bolshevism by a strong army and an alliance with Kolchak and Denikin.

The "Times" correspondent at Helsingfors says General Vassilkovsky, a noted anti-German ex-Commander of Petrograd, writes: "I have just returned from Reval. Von der Goltz's troops are beginning a careful movement against Lettland and will shortly begin an offensive in the direction of Pskoff. They will overrun Estonia and march on Petrograd for the purpose of installing a German Monarchical regime. Please warn Marshal Foch." The ex-Ambassador, Mr. Buchanan, speaking in London said if we allowed Germany to make Russia a German colony we should be confronted by a Germany far more powerful than before the war. The "Times" in an editorial interprets the German policy as taking the lead against the Bolsheviks and pegging out a claim for the future gratitude of the stable elements.

Copenhagen, Oct. 8.
A message from Mitau says that Major Bischof, commanding the local "Iron Division" has issued a manifesto to the troops defying the Berlin Government and proclaiming his intention to join the Russians to "help them free their homeland from the Bolshevik scourge to humanity."

Berlin, Oct. 9.
Herr Noske announced in the National Assembly that General Bischof's manifesto to the Baltic troops passed all bounds of insubordination. Bischof would be court-martialed.

Copenhagen, Oct. 9.
The Ukrainian Press Bureau reports that the Ukrainian Government has declared war on Denikin and heavy fighting is proceeding. Denikin's advance westward has been held up. The Bureau alleges that Denikin first attacked the Ukrainians.

A message from Riga says the Lett Foreign Minister addressing the National Council said there could be no question of concluding peace with the Soviet Republic in its present form, but if the Soviet transferred power to a more democratic Government after the example of Hungary the question would be considered.

A message from Mitau says that Von der Goltz has written to the chief of the Allied Mission at Riga alleging that Lettish and Estonian troops are largely massing on the demarcation line. He is unable to evacuate German troops unless these forces are withdrawn.

London, Oct. 9.
General Denikin continues his advance on Kurik in the Voronezh area and is now 22 miles from Moscow. The Bolsheviks have been largely reinforced on this front. The Bolshevik withdrawal continues on the whole of the East Russian front. The situation in Russia is now considerably less favourable to the Bolsheviks than at the beginning of the summer. Evidently the Volunteer Army is more and more enlisting the support of Russians and will become a most serious danger to the Bolsheviks, whose forces appear insufficient to deal successfully with the double offensive from the south and east, but Kolchak is still far from the heart of Russia and if they give up territory in the East Urals and make peace with the Baltic States the Bolsheviks could probably considerably reinforce the southern front.

Helsingfors, Oct. 9.
A North-west Russian Army communique says: We defeated five Bolshevik regiments in the Pakoff region and prisoners five hundred.

Stockholm, Oct. 9.
A message from Petrograd says seventy-three alleged Anti-Bolshevik conspirators, have been executed at Moscow and Kronstadt including Princes Obolenski and Andronikoff and several Generals, Professors and women who were asserted to be conspirators connected with Denikin.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

Berlin, Oct. 8.
Owing to the shooting of Herr Haase the Reichstag adjourned after a speech by Herr Noske. The "National Zeitung" says Haase intended to severely criticise the Government's Baltic policy and make sensational revelations regarding Russian recruiting in Berlin irrefutably proving documentarily that two members of the new West Russian Government were staying at Berlin to direct propaganda and recruiting for the Russian counter revolution.

Medical examination shows that Herr Haase is only slightly wounded and recovery is expected within a week. It appears that the attack has no political motives. The assailant declares he attacked Haase in order to draw attention to his complaints of fraud against the Prussian State Lottery. He did not intend to kill him.

A NOTED MARK.

Paris, Oct. 8.
A message from Sarajevo says the Jugo-Slav Government has removed the great bronze slab which the Austrians placed on the spot where Archduke Ferdinand was killed.

GERMAN AIR EXPRESS.

Stockholm, Oct. 9.
The first "Air Express" German airship Bodensee arrived from Berlin with sixteen passengers. She immediately returned with fresh passengers.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Paris, Oct. 9.
The new Naval programme provides for the construction of six light cruisers and six destroyers.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

London, Oct. 9.
The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader lengthily examines the Shantung question and opines that Japan's case is legally good, but the real issue is equity and policy. It says that while other Powers sinned against China before the war the chief sinners were Russia, Germany and Japan. It suggests that Japan should renounce voluntarily the weapons against China, which Russia and Germany have lost and that the whole system of spheres of influence and international banking exploitation also restrictions on China's tariff and liberty should cease. It denies this would injure the prestige of Japan whose propinquity and other natural advantages would still enable her to win a leading position in China's markets. Moreover such a policy would open the way to Chinese sympathies now barred to Japan. The "Manchester Guardian" remarks that the wisest minds in Japan are beginning to question the prudence of tactics of coercion and trickery. The article, however, warns China that the above scheme is impossible unless she puts her own house in order by sweeping away military adventures, subduing corruption and developing a sincere public spirit. Only thus can she be saved.

THE COTTON TRADE.

London, Oct. 9.
Reports of fifty Lancashire cotton spinning companies show the lowest dividend to be ten per cent. and the highest 120 per cent. Several are at 40 and 30 per cent. and moreover certain companies are increasing their paid up capital by paying calls out of profits. The "Financial Times" says the results are the best ever recorded in Lancashire.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EARL HAIG.

London, Oct. 9.
A daughter has been born to Earl Haig.



A SCENE IN DEVASTATED FRANCE.

The above picture shows a French family, who had to flee twice before the coming Germans, back again at their old homestead, making a garden in the ruins of their home.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s/3 11-16d.

GOLF.

SHANGHAI V. K.C.C.

Members of the Golf Section of the K.C.C. had a golf match yesterday morning with the Shanghai lawn bowlers, a most enjoyable contest resulting as follows:—

J. C. MacDougall (Shanghai) beat J. Hyde (K.C.C.), 5 and 3.

R. E. MacDougall (Shanghai) beat G. Duncan (K.C.C.), 4 and 3.

A. Malcolm (Shanghai) v. J. Gibson (K.C.C.), all square.

A. W. MacCallum (Shanghai) lost to G. Gerrard (K.C.C.), one up.

Later, the Shanghai visitors were entertained to tiffin by members of the K.C.C. Mr. D. Harvey presiding. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, Mr. G. Gerrard, Mr. J. Hyde and Mr. F. L. Marshall (Shanghai), the last-named referring to the hospitality shown their stay in the Colony.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The second round of the Hongkong Golf championship was played off on Saturday at Failing. The course was in good condition as a result of the heavy drizzle that fell during the day. Some good golf was witnessed, the results being as follows:—

Major Leslie Smith beat C. Bulmer Johnson at the 20th hole.

S. H. Dodwell beat Lt. Col. Harvey.

N. L. Smith beat C. L. Sandes.

E. Davidson beat R. A. Brand on the last green.

Lt. Col. Coles beat G. B. Cockrem, on the last green.

G. S. Archbutt beat W. D. Kraft, 2 and 1.

A. B. Stewart beat R. E. Lindsell.

Dr. Lindsay-Woods beat R. M. Smith, 2 and 1.

The following qualified for the next round of the Junior Championship:—

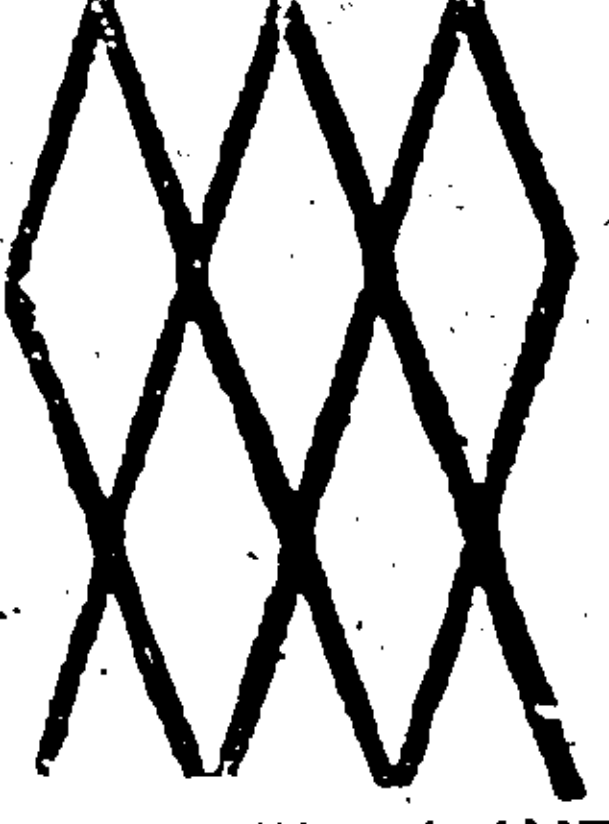
A. Murdoch, A. D. Humphreys, Lt.-Com. Kilgour, F. Maitland, H. Overy, H. Scott, J. W. Franks, G. M. Young, G. C. Moxon, H. J. Gedge, A. B. Raworth, J. E. Sharp, Col. Clement-Smith, L. S. Greenhill, Capt. Archer, G. C. Costello, Capt. Gray, A. K. Henderson, T. R. Chassels, H. West, H. E. Murray, J. J. Kidd, R. I. Moncrieff and Lt. Col. Taylor.

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IN GERMANY TO-DAY.

GAY LIFE AND GRIM
SHADOWS BEHIND.

Interesting sidelights on life in
Germany to-day are given in the
following article by Mr. George
Renwick, the *Daily Chronicle's*
Berlin Correspondent:—

It is natural that people should
ask many questions of someone
who has come out of Germany
after a stay there of nearly five
months. Has Germany really
changed much in, perhaps, the
year which has been put to me
most frequently.

It is a somewhat hard question
to answer briefly, for there are
many particulars in which the
Fatherland seems scarcely to
have changed, at all; war and
revolution appear to have swept
past and altered nothing by their
tempests. In other directions,
five months are scarcely suf-
ficient to accustom one to the
tremendous changes which have
taken place.

Not many days ago I had occa-
sion to walk along the "Avenue
of Victory," and it was some-
thing of a surprise to see
workmen busy in that vain-glori-
ous valhalla "spring-cleaning."
The pompously-posed statues of
the ex-Kaisers' ancestors! Revolu-
tionaries of any other country
would surely have made short
work of such glaring reminders
of a past with which they had
broken.

THEATRES FLOURISHING.

One evening I tried to obtain a
seat at the Deutsches Theater,
where Shakespeare's "Corio-
lanus" was being played; but the
house was "sold out." The
theatre which was flourishing
with "Charley's Aunt" was like-
wise booked up; and at the
Theater des Westen, I think it
was, someone was playing
Mimosa San for the two
thousandth time; our "Geisha,"
with its untranslatable lines
preserved in English, has been
running continuously in Berlin
since the Revolution, with crowd-
ed houses every night. There,
too, not a seat was to be had.
Berlin's theatres have been as
packed every night as those of
London.

The world of art, indeed, in
Germany has changed little, been
but little affected, so far, by five
years of world war.

Here and there one notices a
little more liberty of expression
on the stage, in stone or canvas,
ever and anon some revolution-
ary little "twist" in the work of
an artist seeking a new path or
seeing something in a new light.
But neither war nor revolution
has stirred literature out of the
dull, unimaginative ways into
which it had fallen before the
war; it remains an arid waste,
with here and there the tempting
mirage of a poem and one fine
oasis—Heinrich Mann's daring
and brilliant caricature of the ex-
Kaiser, one of the really great
novels of the war years, "Der
Untertan"—"the verboten" before
the end of the old regime.

BERLIN BOXING MAD.

Turn to the lighter side of life.
The large restaurants and cafes
all over the city are lively with
the music of all nations. On
Sundays, if you feel so inclined,
you may go to the races, watch
boxing or fencing matches, see
tournaments in billiards and
tennis.

It is boxing which, perhaps,
attracts the people most of all;
Berlin, indeed, may be said to
have gone "boxing mad," and he
must be a great enthusiast who
can keep count of all the different
championships in "the noble art,"
which have been fought and which,
according to the grim placards,
are to be contested—"new art"
placards on which the boxer is
often represented as quit—
as terrible a person as the dread
Bolshevist, on the weird posters
issued so lavishly by the Anti-
Bolshevist League!

"Unter den Linden" during
the sunny midday hours and in
the evening, with its cafes and
restaurants, its cinemas, and
shops, and its shady centre walk,
is quite as gay as ever it was.
The shops make a tremendous
display of articles of luxury to
catch the war-profiters—a
personage who, I think, has
flourished more in Germany than
in all the other great warring
countries put together.

NIGHT LIFE AND GAMBLING.

Of an afternoon you will find
that the famous Avenue of the
Lime Trees is a parade of start-
ling feminine fashions; the dandy
—Berlin style, in somewhat
crudely-designed and badly mix-
ed sartorial glories—has "return-
ed to town." Round about the
Linden quarter and "out West,"
afternoon tea—"Five o'clock Tea,"
from 4.30 to 6.30—as one great
cafe advertises it—is, too, a far
more fashionable social function

than before the war, and "night
life," despite restrictions and
official edicts, flourishes exceed-
ingly, with its gaudy and materi-
al gaiety, made possible by gam-
bling dens, dancing palaces,
cabarets, bars, and—"grill rooms"
—where the only suggestion of
the appropriateness of the name
is in the torrid atmosphere!

Gambling has seized hold of
Berlin's gilded age and youth to
a terrible extent; the dens, where
baccarat mostly is played, are
secret places known only to the
initiated, for the watchfulness of
the authorities makes Tibetan
exclusiveness necessary. But
they exist by hundreds, and
really unbelievable amounts of
money are won and lost nightly.

No, in all those things Berlin
has not changed much. And
crowds of people still watch and
follow the soldiers as they march
through the streets. Fritz in
uniform has certainly smartened
up since he came back to Berlin
nine months ago, a beaten,
weary, footsore, but revolutionary.

THE NEW ARMY.

The army has, indeed, lost
much of its "colour"; the once
picturesquely uniformed officer
is now hard to distinguish from
his men; the men, well-clad and
equipped, look infinitely more
workmanlike than they did some
months ago. But it is quite
another army—you can see that
plainly enough. And the
numerous placards appealing for
volunteers suggest a difficulty in
obtaining recruits or in persuad-
ing men to rejoin.

But turn out of Unter den
Linden into Friedrichstrasse—
the difference is something like
that between Regent-street and
the Strand—and the other,
the changed Germany, still
strikes you as forcibly as
ever it has done since the revolu-
tion. When you can buy
matches—very bad ones at 4d.
a box—from a man who, still in
shabby feldgrau, was once in one
of the famous Guard regiments,
then you recognise how far war
has broken and reduced a nation,
once so great and formidable.

All along the street you will
find many of his one-time com-
rades selling all sorts of things;
here are a few of the things and
the prices, taken at random:—
A packet of Woodbines ... 2s. 0d.
The "Daily Chronicle" ... 1s. 0d.
1 lb. bar of Sunlight Soap 11s. 0d.
1 lb. bar of Dutch chocolate 5s. 6d.

These street hawkers do a fairly
good business; it is illegal business,
of course, but then the once-
dreaded autocrat of the streets,
the policeman, has disappeared
almost completely.

This street hawking on a large
scale brings you near to the great
changed Germany. Round in
Unter den Linden it is the world
of wealth you see, the people who,
having the money, can obtain
almost anything. But it is in
Friedrichstrasse that one meets
the vanguard of starving Berlin
Germany—the poor hawking or
lounging in the streets, the
bourgeoisie in the offices and
shops.

Both sections are starving
badly, and their ranks being thin-
ned terribly by death.

The other evening I walked
along Friedrichstrasse; in the
course of a quarter of an hour—it
was a pleasant evening after a
day during which the heat had
been by no means great—I saw
four people faint and fall down.
That speaks as plainly as do the
following statistics regarding
Berlin:—

1913—Number of births ... 40,833
1913—Number of deaths ... 28,067
1917—Number of births ... 18,725
1917—Number of deaths ... 34,122

(The figures concern only
the civilian population.)

Go into the quarters of the
city where those two classes live.
You will find that the ration is
less satisfactory now than ever.
The bourgeoisie is, I think, more
heavily hit by circumstances than
the working classes. The latter
often have the benefit of special
rationings for "heavy work"; their
expenditure is naturally less than
that of the middle-classes, whom,
in Germany as elsewhere, every-
thing conspires against.

SECRET PURCHASES OF FOOD.
I know a family of three which,
before the war, lived well inside
£500 a year; it now spends on
food alone, though exercising the
greatest economy, £1,000 a month!
That family, like so very many
others, is entrenching on its
capital, and "that cannot last
long."

Tea, sugar, butter, and all the
common "necessaries" of life
have to be purchased secretly at
something like twelve times their
pre-war cost—or have to be done
without. There is no fat—so
think what most household
cooking like! Bread is still as
bad as ever; real coffee is almost
a forgotten thing. You see people
staring curiously at a piece of
toilet soap in a shop window—

PROHIBITION.

CAUSES DEARER HOTEL
CHARGES.

Prohibition in the United States
will cost the public approxima-
tely £100,000,000 in increased hotel
prices during the next year,
according to a statement issued
by an association opposed to
national prohibition. In support
of these figures the association
quotes the opinions of
several leading hotel managers.
Thus Mr. Edward Tierney, vice-
president of the Bowman Hotel
Company, which owns several of
the largest hotels in New York,
says:—

There are three sources of hotel
revenue—room, bar, and restaur-
ant. No money can be made
from the restaurant. Therefore
if one of the two remaining
sources of actual profit be taken
away the other must make up the
difference.

According to statistics collected
by the association, hotel rates
generally have already been in-
creased from 5s. to 35s. a day.
Ohio hotels, it is stated, having
unsuccessfully tried to make up
the loss in revenue following the
closing of the bars by the sale of
"soft" drinks, have raised their
rates 12 per cent.

you can imagine, therefore, how
general health must suffer. Coal
is indeed black "diamonds";
gas must be husbanded with
utmost care. Prices on the whole,
I think tend to rise.

And though all parts of the
country do not suffer equally—
Weimar is better off than Berlin,
Hamburg endures more hardships
than the capital—matters are bad
enough everywhere to produce
one general effect.

Beaten far more completely
than the outer world even yet be-
lieves, Germany, with about one-
third of the food she had before
she let war loose on the world, is
a nation broken not only
physically but mentally. She is
"hanging on" with a sort of des-
perate patience, but it will be
long, long years before she
recovers; her convalescence will
not be over in one generation.

WELL-TO-DO SUFFERERS.

Conditions tell, then, in deadly
fashion on the working and
middle classes, especially on the
women, children, and the aged.

But among the well-to-do the
physical and mental strain has
its serious effect. Not many
weeks ago a well-known member
of the National Assembly called
to see me. Instead of taking the
lift to the third floor of the hotel
in which I was living, he came
up by the stairs. A robust-looking
man in the prime of life, fairly
wealthy (and, therefore, able to
buy "extra food"), he was only
able, on reaching my room, to
gasp out a request to be allowed
to lie down on the sofa, where he
lay for ten minutes before he
could speak with ease.

That is only one out of very
many similar cases within my
own experience. It is often
dangerous, indeed, to argue with
people, for the mild excitement
involved may easily prove too
much for them! The mental
fatigue of the people in general
is such that, as a rule, they simply
believe the last thing they hear
or read. I have been to many
meetings where political subjects
were discussed; the whole audi-
ence would applaud one speaker,
and then just as heartily cheer
the next, though he took up an
exactly opposite attitude. Ger-
many is suffering from a bad
mental breakdown.

FROM FAMINE TO PLENTY.

I came out of Germany through
the occupied region. It was like
reaching an oasis from a desert.
In the Fatherland the country-
side is stripped bare of cattle,
though the crops look fairly good.
Hour after hour the train rumbles
along, often slowing down to a
halt, and waiting till the ancient
engines get up sufficient steam
again to pull a train of creaking
carriages. Hour after hour, and
not a goods train passes.

Then the cheery people of
Cologne, the white bread, the
plentiful food, the well-filled shops
—it was all like the sunlight again
after a terrible dream. And after
only about five months in stricken
Germany, I find (though I was
favoured in the way of food by
the kindness of the British Red
Cross Mission) that London, with
its noise and its busy life, is
almost too much of a strain for
me!

Everything, says a German
proverb, takes its vengeance in
this life. The Fatherland has
proved that truth up to the hilt.
The vengeance has been terrible
—and swift—and it will be
severely felt by other ages than
by merely this one.

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GENERAL NEWS.

HONEYMOON IN A PUNT.

The bride and bridegroom,
bridesmaids, best man, and many
of the guests at a marriage which
took place at Kingston Parish
Church recently were dressed in
boating costume, and after the
reception in the garden of a
riverside hotel the bride and
bridegroom left in a camping
punt for a honeymoon on the
river. The bride was Miss
Miriam May Lockett, of King-
ston, and the bridegroom was Mr.
Edward N. T. Griffith, of Harrow.

A LARGE RUBY.

An unusually large ruby,
said to be of the first quality,
has just been found in Mogok by
the Ruby Mines Co. The stone
weighs 45 carats and when cut
down and polished will be about
half that weight. Its value is
placed at ten lakhs. This is not
the largest ruby found in Mogok
for in 1899 one weighing 75 carats
was discovered.

HUNGRY VIENNA.

Food conditions are so bad in
Vienna (writes a correspondent to
a Home paper) that children of
eight or nine years of age have
the appearance of being only five
or six. As much as possible is
being done publicly for them, and
with American assistance the
appalling dearth of fats, milk, and
eggs is being made good. Free
kitchens for children have been
opened in various districts, and
thither the pale, sickly, under-
developed children are brought
by their mothers to be fed. As
there is no room for the mothers,
the children are fed by volun-
teers. The food, which varies,
generally includes a nourishing
soup, and care is taken not to
make it too rich at first, as many
of the children are unable to
digest it. The children have been
known to complain that they are
given too much, and even that
the food is too sweet. Many of
the younger ones do not know
the taste of sugar and do not like
it. While one battalion of "in-
fantry" is being fed two more are
waiting outside. The local authori-
ties hope to increase the number
of free kitchens until 60,000 chil-
ren can be fed daily.

A WELL-KNOWN REVIEW.

The *Nineteenth Century* and
After, which has been acquired

by a syndicate headed by the
Duke of Northumberland (who
will act as editor) and including
the Duke of Sutherland, Mr.
Walter Long, and Major Waldorf
Astor, was founded by the late
Sir James Knowles in 1877.
Knowles was by profession an
architect, but his mental activi-
ties carried him into the other
spheres, particularly literature,
and he became intimate with
such leaders of thought as
Ruskin, Tyndall, Froude, Glad-
stone, Manning, Lubbock, Bage-
not, and Tennyson, most of whom
he met through the Metaphysical
Society, which he and Tennyson
founded in 1869. Knowles became
editor of the *Contemporary Re-
view*, but disagreement with its
proprietors led to his establishing
his rival review and taking with
him most of his leading con-
tributors. The *Nineteenth Century*
has throughout its career been an
influential periodical, and its
collection of articles in opposition
to the Channel scheme had a
great deal to do with the aban-
donment of that project in 1882.

TRADE UNION WAR.

During a discussion at a meet-
ing the executive of the Iron and
Steel Trade Federation, held re-
cently complaints were received
against the action of the smaller
unions, members of which con-
nected with iron and steel work-
ers, strike and throw out of employ-
ment thousands of iron and steel
workers, causing enormous sums
in out-of-work pay to be spent by
the larger unions. Reference was
made to the action of a few brick-
layers in Monmouthshire who
through striking cost the federat-
ion some £3,000 a week
through its members being
thrown idle when they them-
selves had no dispute. Another
instance given was at Partington,
near Manchester, where 16 men
striking have thrown 2,000 iron
and steel workers out, the 16
having, it was reported, taken
other jobs at sometimes a less rate
than they were getting before.
The loss to the federation is con-
siderable, but the bad effect of
such action on production was
dwelt upon. It was felt that this
was bringing trade unionism into
a state of anarchy, and that a
fight would have to be made with
the unions concerned. Serious
steps were resolved upon unless
the smaller unions stop at once
as complained of.

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V.C. CHAMPIONSHIP

REGIMENTAL RETURNS.

Which regiment won the most
V.C.s during the war? The
Weekly Dispatch is able to publish
for the first time the exact figures,
supplied from War Office lists.
It will be seen that the Lancas-
hire Fusiliers, mainly owing to
their gallant exploits in the
Gallipoli campaign, easily hold
pride of place.

The first three are:—
Lancashire Fusiliers (17) ...1
Rifle Brigade (10) ...2
Royal Fusiliers (10) ...3
Yorkshire Regt. (10) ...4
Royal Lancs Regt. (9) ...5
Manchester Regt. (9) ...6

Taking the war through, the
V.C. was distributed very con-
sistently, as the following list
will show:—

Eight V.C.s.—Highland Light
Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers,
Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lon-
don Regiment.

Seven V.C.s.—East Surrey Re-
giment, Border Regiment, Gren-
adier Guards, Worcester Regiment,
Seaford Highlanders, Cold-
stream Guards, King's Royal
Rifles.

Six V.C.s.—Durham Light In-
fantry, Warwickshire Regiment,
Royal Scots, Bedford Regiment,
South Wales Borderers, West
Riding Regiment, Liverpool Re-
giment, Northants Regiment.

Five V.C.s.—Nottingham and Derby
Regiment, Middlesex Regiment,
Scots Guards, Northumberland
Fusiliers.

Four V.C.s.—South Staffs. Re-
giment, Royal Scots Fusiliers,
King's Own Scottish Borderers,
Argyll and Sutherland High-
landers, Yorks and Lancs.
Regiment, West Yorkshire Re-
giment, East Yorkshire Re-
giment, North Staffs Regiment,
South Lancs Regiment, Leinster
Regiment, Royal Munster Fus-
iliers, Irish Guards, Tank Corps,
Black Watch.

Three V.C.s.—Royal Berks Re-
giment, Army Chaplains' Depart-
ment, Leicester Regiment, Gor-
don Highlanders, Royal Dublin
Fusiliers, Welsh Regiment, Lin-
colnshire Regiment, East Lancs
Regiment, Gloucester Regiment,
Royal Irish Rifles, Queen's Royal
West Surrey Regiment, Sussex
Regiment, Cameron Highlanders,
Royal North Lancs Regiment,
Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Among units of the Imperial
Forces other than infantry and
cavalry the Royal Engineers come
first with 15 V.C.s, the Royal
Field Artillery with 14, the
Royal Air Force with 13, the
R.A.M.C. with 8, the Machine
Gun Corps with 4, Royal Horse
Artillery with 3, and the R.A.S.C.
and R.G.A. with 1 each.

In the Colonial Forces Australia
takes pride of place, Canada
being close on her heels. The
placements are:

Australia (63) ...1
Canada (60) ...2
India (17) ...3
New Zealand (11) ...4
South Africa (4) ...5

The Royal Navy was awarded
23 V.C.s, the R.N.R. 12, and the
R.N.V.R. 7. One each was
obtained by the old R.N.A.S. and
Royal Marine Light Infantry,
and 2 by the Royal Marine
Artillery.

GENERAL NEW.

A "DRY" DAY AT DOUGLAS.
Thousands of holiday-makers
in Douglas, Isle of Man, had a
taste of prohibition recently. A
House of Keys by-election was in
progress, and under Manx Elec-
tion Acts all public-houses had to
close and the sale of intoxicating
liquor was forbidden during poli-

SCOTTISH MOORS.

PERTSHIRE IN PEACE TIME.

Perth, Aug. 16.—Scotland has
always been a land of contrasts.
This season it maintains its re-
putation in that respect. It has
just passed through its lean years,
when its young men hurried
down from the far-flung hills and
isles to leave mourning and pride
behind them as they went to
battle. It was unpeopled on farm
and moor. Now it is renaissance
with all the vigour of the race,
and vast throngs of tourists and
sportsmen have come to revisit
the mountains and lochs and
glens.

In the five years it seems as if
rue had grown among the heather
for contrast sake. The moors
have suffered through neglect,
but still their billows of bloom
and rocks—the cloud-capped
battlements of Nature—serve
well to recall days of sport which
have not yet returned to the full.
In parts the grouse suffered by
late frost and disease. When one
passes through Blairgowrie with
its fields of raspberries, on the
road through Glenshee to
Braemar, there is a philosophic
sadness about the news from the
moors. On those of the North
and South Persie, the Corb and
Glenshee sport has been poor
so far and quite "patchy."

The birds are fewer than in
1918, and at places are wild.
Grouse are capricious, and even
moody, and at times hundreds of
old birds set the bad example of
"packing" prematurely. How-
ever, these moors still provide a
considerable number of black
game. Blue hares, too, have
multiplied. When gillies and
keepers were at the wars the
guns spared the life of many a
hare, because of the labour of
carrying him. There were for-
merly capercaillies to be shot in
such woods as Balmyle, but here
again one cannot resist regretful
comparison with other days. Tim-
ber was needed for France, and so
the lofty firs and larches which
capercaillie demand for habita-
tions have been felled. It was an
experience unusual in Scotland,
and for that matter perhaps in
any country, to shoot capercaillie
and roe deer within sound of a
vandal sawmill. It makes men
fear that these birds may once
again become extinct in Scotland.

Sport is not good on these moors,
though in the neighbourhood of
Aberfeldy it is better. The
drought has been remarkable.
The rowans, laden with berries
by the road, are drooping; the
ferns are parched, and
only the yellow ragweed seems to
thrive in avidity. The rivers
are dry, and the heather pollen
covers one's legs like the dust of
a highway, and acts as snuff on
the dogs' nostrils. Parts of the
Tay have quite creamed and
mantled, like a standing pond, and
fish have perished.

But if sport is variable and
even, bad, this part of Scotland
offers its compensations. The air
retains its sparkle. The mount-
ains, though bereft by sunshine
of their mists, throbb with the
lights and shadows of every line
of purple and green and brown,
and frown and smile and twinkle,
and then threaten. It is an
elixir of new life that they dis-
pense hourly.

ing hours, from ten in the morn-
ing to seven in the evening.
The visitors had perforce to go
dry for nine hours, and there was
much grumbling in consequence.
Licensed houses outside the
borough boundaries, however,
were not affected, and these did a
big trade.

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U. S. ARMY MATERIAL.

DISPOSAL OF SUPPLIES IN FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, August 28.—
The destruction of material
owned by the American Ex-
peditionary Forces in France is
receiving particular attention
from the War Expenditures
Investigation Committee of Con-
gress, which to-day inquired into
the burning of \$1,000,000 worth
of aviation stock at Colombey-la-
Belle and the destruction of
motor vehicles at Romartin, of
which the French have com-
plained officially.

There seems to be a difference
of appreciation between French
and American officials as to the
value of the material broken up
at Romartin. It was generally
considered worthless by American
army officers, while the French
placed a certain value on it as
junk. The committee has obtained
evidence indicating that the
aviation stock burned at Colom-
bey-la-Belle, however, included
material and machines of value.

The committee will probably
spend several days examining in
detail the bulk sale to the French
Government of American goods,
comprising \$135,000,000 worth of
food and \$137,000,000 worth of
clothing. Inquiry by the com-
mittee has disclosed some confu-
sion in the powers of the
Liquidations Commission headed
by Edward B. Parker of Houston
Tex., and the mission headed by
C. W. Hare, director of sales.
The latter, although accompanied
by a large staff of experts, appears
to have no authority to sell any
part of American Expeditionary
Force stocks in Europe.

The contract with the French
Government for the sale of army
stocks in France, which was
closed on Wednesday, provides
for payment in 5 per cent. bonds
maturing in ten years and pay-
able either in gold or francs at
the option of the United States.
Delivery of the goods sold must
be made on or before August 31.
The French press comments
favourably on the deal and at the
office of the Under-Secretary for
Liquidation it is considered a
very good one for France. Im-
portant quantities of foodstuffs
comprised in the transaction will
be distributed in such a way as
to give consumers the utmost
possible benefit.

A RARE ANIMAL.

A LIVE OKAPI IN EUROPE.

The Antwerp correspondent of
the *African World* states that,
amongst a great collection of wild
animals just brought by Dr.
Lebrun from the Congo for the
depleted Zoological Gardens, is a
live Okapi in fine condition, the
gift of Mme. Landaghem, who
reared it. It is the first live
Okapi brought to Europe.

It has been known for some
time that Mme. Landaghem,
whose husband is in the Congo
Medical Service, has had a young
okapi in her possession for nearly
three years, at her husband's
quarters, several hundred miles
above Boma, on the Congo. Photo-
graphs received in Europe showed
the young animal feeding out
of the hand of its owner. The
Zoological Society of London had
arranged to purchase this animal
for a large sum of money, and
has been expecting daily to hear
of its arrival at Falmouth. Not-
withstanding the disappointment to
the London Society, in whose
scientific proceedings the okapi
was first named, figured, and
described, it must be regarded as
proper that the owner, a Belgian
lady, should have presented the
first living example of the rarest
of living mammals to the chief
zoological collection of her native
country.

The okapi is the survivor of a
distant ancestor of the giraffes.
An adult stands about 5ft. high,
and although it has the general
shape of a giraffe its neck is re-
latively shorter and its forelegs
are not so high in proportion to
the hindquarters. The sides of
the face are light fawn, and the
general coloration of the body is
a dark purplish shade. The most
striking character is that the
rump and the upper parts of the
legs are transversely striped with
black and white. When Sir
Harry Johnston obtained and
sent to the Zoological Society the
first news of the
discovery of a new large mammal
the specimen, actually sent was a
handkerchief cut by natives from the
hide. The animal to which it be-
longed was inferred to be an un-
known species of zebra, and the
name bestowed on it was accord-
ingly *Equus johnstoni*. In 1901
Sir Harry was able to send a com-
plete skin, and the real affinities
of the creature were ascertained.
It is a native of the Senegal, Bot-
swana and Namibia low mountains
and swamps.

NOTICES.

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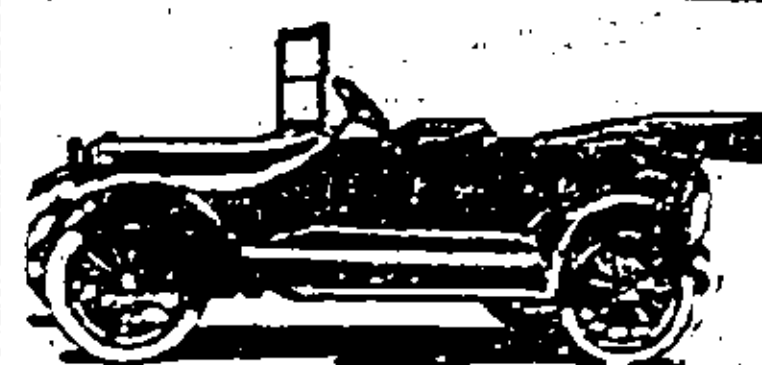
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1919.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Writers generally and the great majority of the public must be getting well-nigh tired of writing and reading about Home Rule. It's been a political wrangle for as long as most living people have understood politics, and it has grown to be very stale and wearying. In its name, too, there have been precipitated many a regretted crisis, and it's time the whole thing was finished with. One can have too much of a good thing, and we have had too much of Home Rule, which is not, in its present stage, by any means good. It's about as bad a thing as British politics could be encumbered with; it's distracting and worrying, and causing a good deal of bitterness. And just now, when bitterness is the last thing wanted, there's going to be another Home Rule crisis, unless the very thing happens that has always failed to happen so far—compromise. We hesitate to dabble once more in the pros and cons of the question, but, although stale, the matter is important, and it would be just as well to say what we have to say about it.

The present crisis arises by reason of the discovery by law officers of the Crown that under the Suspensory Act the Home Rule Act operates automatically on the day the last belligerent signs the Peace Treaty, and not, as was generally assumed, six months later. We welcome the discovery, hoping that at long last Home Rule will be wiped off the list of contemporary contentions. It will be recalled that in 1914 a Home Rule Bill became an Act. It had passed the Commons in three successive occasions; was twice rejected by the House of Lords, but under the Parliament Act accepted the third time; and received the Royal Assent on September 18. But the Act was not acceptable to Ulster, and an amending Bill—making provision for the exclusion for six years of such Ulster counties as so decided by ballot—was introduced into the House of Lords. With considerable amendments it was passed, and was about to be introduced into the Commons when war broke out. The need for a political truce became imperative, and so a Suspensory Act was passed in September, suspending the coming into operation of the Home Rule Act for twelve months, or "if the European War is not then terminated until such further date, not later than the date of the termination of the war, as may be fixed by Order in Council." We have quoted the actual wording, because it is on that that the law officers have now pronounced. But whilst that Suspensory Act was passed, a solemn pledge was given by Mr. Asquith that the Government would never countenance or consider the coercion of Ulster. From this brief summary the present position can be scanned. There is a Home Rule Act which will soon be operative, and there is a pledge to be redeemed to Ulster, for the amending Bills to satisfy her demands were never passed. In obedience to that pledge the Government is now compelled to formulate and pass its amendments, and Reuter has told us that the Cabinet has been discussing a Special Committee's report which gives a wide measure of Home Rule, excluding those counties where Ulstermen predominate, and including proportional representation, and a Senate designed to protect Protestants outside Ulster. And so it is that another attempt is going to be made. No matter to which side a person's judgment makes him lean, he can scarce do else than hope that this attempt will succeed.

One has only to reflect on what has happened in Ireland to see the dire necessity there is for settlement. The extremist sections in the South have gone far in showing their impatience at delay. Years of petty resentment had a disastrous culmination during Easter week in 1916, when Sinn Féin broke out in revolution; and ever since, Ireland has practically been governed by military. It was stated recently that there are more soldiers in Ireland than there are in the Rhine army of occupation. Sinn Féiners have won several elections and the victors have refused to attend at Westminster or to take the oath. In the north the Ulster Covenanters are armed and are sworn to secure the exclusion of Ulster. The cause of the South is "strongly espoused in America and in all the British Dominions, and the Imperial Parliament is not a little discredited in consequence of its procrastination on this subject. News comes through now and again of fresh disorders in the South and West, and, although Reuter is generally silent on these, there is sufficient in the Home papers to show that, unless something is done soon, a break-out similar to 1916 would hardly surprise. As all government must be by majorities, our own sympathies are with the South, for had it not been for the unlawful defiance of Ulster in 1914 the Home Rule Act would have been operative long ago. One has to remember that the Act was passed three times through the House of Commons—the lawfully constituted and popularly-elected Parliament. But be that as it may, the position has to be judged as it now stands, and the Government's pledge to Ulster must be counted. With all that has been said and written there should not be need to say a great deal more, and each side, having each a keen appreciation of other's viewpoint, should not find it hard to suggest a mutually acceptable compromise. All true citizens, not only of Ireland but of the Empire, will be hoping for an early settlement, of what has undoubtedly been the most mismanaged problem in the history of British politics. For ourselves, we are optimistic because there are signs that both parties have tired of the contest and are anxious and ready to have done with this bickering.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

HONGKONG SHIPBUILDING.

Once again was Sir Paul Chater in optimistic vein at the launching of another standard ship at the Kowloon Docks on Saturday. He is not ashamed of being an optimist, for the very ample reason that the march of time has again and again vindicated his inextinguishable belief in the growth and development of Hongkong. As a shipbuilding centre, Hongkong has magnificently progressed in recent years. That fact is forcibly illustrated in the announcement made at Saturday's launching that one yard alone—the Hongkong and Whampoa Company—hopes to launch approximately 40,000 tons deadweight of new tonnage during this year. But, good as the situation is, Sir Paul Chater thinks it will be better still in the future, when iron and coal are available from the neighbouring Chinese Provinces. Then, he says, no port in the East will be able to excel Hongkong. That is a statement that is not likely to be disputed. With the raw materials close at hand made available, we should witness a wonderful acceleration in Hongkong shipbuilding. Docks and repair establishments will no doubt expand tremendously, and, with plenty of labour under skilled supervision, this port should become one of the biggest and most important ship-construction centres not only in the East but in the world.

PURE FOOD.

It would be interesting to know the exact arrangements which are in force locally for the examination of eatables and drinkables under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance. The return for the quarter ended last month shows that only one sample—in this case, milk—was analysed. That does not appear to reflect any abnormal activity on the part of those whose duty it is to protect the public from unwholesome comestibles. At Home, even in the smallest towns, far more samples than this are taken in the course of a three months, whilst prosecutions for the sale of adulterated articles are decidedly more frequent than they are here. One would have thought that the balance should be on the other side, for the simple reason that there must be far more adulteration and contamination of food-stuffs here than in most towns at Home. The recent outbreak of cholera and enteritis has been attributed in some quarters to the fact that so much unwholesome food is sold in Hongkong. If a well-planned pure-food campaign were to be started here and kept up, there would be work for two or three men who could be wholly employed in the task of gathering samples and getting them analysed. For the safeguarding of public health it would be well if this matter could be seriously looked into. At any rate, a question or two addressed to the Government on the subject would not be amiss.

PROFITEERING CHARGES REFUTED.

It is when we begin to think of the supply of pure, wholesome food that we realise the debt which the community owes to such a splendidly-managed enterprise as the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company, whose annual meeting was held on Saturday. There are few places in the East which are so well served as Hongkong in the matter of meat and dairy produce, and for this fact we have to thank those gentlemen who have controlled the operations of the firm named in such a way as to supply the very best food-stuffs to the public and to keep up that supply during a period of unexampled difficulty. The great public service which this Company performs is, we fear, not always appreciated as it should be. In some quarters of late there has been a tendency to accuse the Company of profiteering, but the facts and figures quoted by the Chairman at Saturday's meeting clearly show that such a charge is wholly unwarranted. It is something for a firm of this kind to be able to say that, despite the enormous increase in running expenses and the cost of cattle feed, its price of milk has remained unaltered for fifteen years. For that fact the community has to thank the Directors, who, had they only considered the Company's interests, would have raised the price during the past year. It was a very wise step to explain the situation so fully as the Company's chairman did on Saturday. Other local companies should follow the example set.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NOT DAMNED FOR DOING WRONG, BUT FOR NOT DOING RIGHT.—R. L. STEVENSON.

The Harbour Race, open to all swimmers, is to take place on Thursday at 5 p.m. Entries close to the Hon. Secretary of the V.R.C. to-morrow.

The engagement is announced of Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, of Hongkong, to Captain (temporary Major) C. Leslie-Smith, 22nd Punjab.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday:—Typhoon on about 116 degrees Long. E. 17 degrees Lat. N., moving west.

A very distressing motor accident was witnessed this morning at 9 o'clock when a Chinese woman was run over by a private car on Queen's Road, near the Hongkong Theatre. The woman sustained severe injuries to the neck and was removed to hospital in an ambulance. The chauffeur did not stop his car but sped on hurriedly on.

A Chinese was to-day charged, before Mr. N. L. Smith, with loitering outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at 1.30 a.m. to-day. Mr. Smith:—Do you think he was going to loot the place, or what?—Inspector Cashman:—I don't know what he was going to do, but he was acting in a suspicious manner when arrested.—Defendant was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

Prior to preaching his sermon, on Sunday morning, at St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. J. S. Harrington announced that he would be leaving Hongkong at the end of this month. The Rev. Mr. Harrington has been acting Chaplain to St. Andrew's for some months, since the departure of the Rev. A. T. Woodman Dowling, and his departure will be much regretted by the congregation, to whom he has ministered so ably.

The Victoria Theatre announces a special matinee this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The bill will comprise a William Fox super-production entitled "Princess Romanoff," a fine story of Russian aristocracy based on "Fedora," by Victoria Sardou. Miss Nance O'Neil plays the part of Fedora Romanoff, the beautiful Russian lady. She is supported by a cast of famous players. To-night "Todd of the Times" will be presented. It has been drawing very good houses since it was first screened on Saturday night.

On Saturday morning numerous American soldiers were seen in the streets of Hongkong—fine strapping men clad in thick winter uniforms. They were transported to this port by the Great Northern, reputed to be one of the fastest vessels, burning oil fuel, on the Pacific. They had seen service in Siberia and were delighted at the prospect of being demobilised, as they had suffered great hardships in Siberia. They left yesterday by the same vessel for the United States. They will break journey at Manila, where they were garrisoned previously, being drafted to Siberia, to take their belongings home.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

JAPANESE LOYALTY DECORATED.

The highest decoration of Greece, accompanied with the Grand Cordon, which was to be presented by H. M. King Constantine of Greece to H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan and the highest Japanese decoration to be presented to H. I. H. Crown Prince of Japan by H. M. King Gustaf V. of Sweden, will arrive in Japan early next month. The above decorations will be presented to the Imperial Court through the Greek Minister and the Swedish Minister to Tokyo respectively.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR"]

If there is any one thing that the European war has taught British producers and merchants it is the basic necessity of precision. Factory after factory had to reduce the waste of material resulting from rejection of faulty workmanship. Even the original amounts of material allowed for standard units of production were reduced to the point where greater output and less material ran concurrently. For instance, a far greater volume of steel products is now being made with less steel than was anywhere near the case five years ago. Less wool is found in clothing; less first grade sole leather in shoes, etc. Yet this change has come about in many cases without deterioration in quality, measured by the usefulness of the article. It is quite conceivable that a six-inch shell can be given as high a destructive force with a sixteenth-inch casing as an eighth-inch casing, and that is true of the other commodities mentioned, the test being always the exact purpose to be served. Under the supervision of the best scientific managers to be found in industrial and mercantile life, every process of production has been carefully measured until a nearly ideal attainment is established as a standard for all to follow. The need was desperate and the regeneration has been thorough. The ground of procedure has been exact data ascertained by thorough study and experimentation. The habit of basing all operations on sound and accurate information will survive in the factories and storehouses of Europe. We in China must adopt the same attitude of scientific precision and should, as business men, avoid the excess cost of business conducted on inspiration as compared with business based on industrial and trade data.

The world is now experiencing a spontaneous awakening as to the necessity of learning foreign languages. Several circumstances and conditions have combined to impress upon us the great desirability, if not the absolute indispensability, of acquiring some degree of knowledge of the native tongues of other lands. The American, it seems, has awakened with a shock to the conviction that he is a world force, that he is not destined to live for ever in a golden cage, and that, even though he should succeed in keeping aloof of entangling alliances, especially in their relation to European affairs, he cannot maintain the same attitude in trade, as he does in world politics. Trade with us now may be a matter of necessity, but may become within a reasonable time a matter of choice with the consumers in foreign markets. However, with all our faults we now properly take credit for what foreign business actually exists. Certainly, as a class, we who live abroad did not compete with the Germans in the matter of exact knowledge. We had been brought up as domestic salesmen and we have carried abroad that casual acquaintance with the things we were selling that we found sufficient in our work. We learned that the foreign buyer expected a presentation to be exact and serious. His mind was in no way impressed by our assurance that this was the "newest thing out" or that this had become "standardised practise" in England. We had also met a new kind of competitor, namely, a hard man who had lived under different standards. Great Britain is making every effort to keep up her foreign export trade since profit in this direction helps her financial position. If Great Britain develops her export trade, British finance is likely to be far stronger than is generally realised. London will then be back to her old position of financial power within ten years.

Chaos seems to be reigning in the export trade of India at present owing to the high exchange. As a result of inability to negotiate bills many export houses have suspended business and tea sales have been suspended as buyers cannot finance themselves further. The exporters of produce are being seriously hampered by the inability of exchange banks to purchase forward bills without cover, owing to the inadequate supply of council bills for foreign trade requirements and the restrictions on the import of gold and silver. It is not so much the actual rate of exchange that matters, but so long as exchange is

FOOTBALL.

CLUB'S OPENING PRACTICES.

Several of the Clubs indulged in a serious practice on Saturday and the football shown at times was very promising. The Hongkong Club merely indulged in a shooting for goal practice. Stewart, Railton, the brothers Rodger, Reiss, Reichelmann, and several new men having a hard kick about.

The Navy placed a somewhat mixed team in the field against a smart St. Joseph's XI in a friendly. The Navy being composed principally of marines attached to the Port, and one or two of the probable members of next year's team. They also had the assistance of a couple of the R.A. St. Joseph's completed their team with a couple of substitutes and played very hard, although defeated by 2 goals to 1 they had very hard lines in not equalising. Hyndman, Silva, Ogley and Omar seemed as bright as ever and St. Joseph's have no reason on this showing to feel despondent about their chances in the first League. Both teams played well and the Navy appear to have some very good new material, the forwards especially being quite good.

Kowloon placed practically a full team in the field in their friendly with Queen's College although they played one short in the first half when they could only score one goal during some rather scrappy play. Tatam came on in the second half and the light Queen's College players were no match for Kowloon's bustling forwards who scored five times, Rasmussen getting four. Queen's College is not up to the standard of 2nd Division Clubs, although Ko Kin Fan of South China was assisting and Cheung, a Canton player, at centre half did a lot of good work, the others being too light for Kowloon. Queen's managed to get two goals in the second half by dashing tactics.

The Kowloon forwards played very smartly, Rasmussen and Millard being great factors, but the defence generally kicked too hard and Railton alone shone in the feeding department. The ball was too often in the air from huge kicks at random and against a more powerful team this weakness would be more apparent. Muskett did very well in goal.

On Saturday next Kowloon are trying to arrange a full practice with the Club and the match should be a most interesting trial of strength, and it should also afford some idea of the standard of football likely to be served out in the Senior and Junior Leagues this year.

QUIZ.

FATE OF S.S. PEKING.

REPORTED LOST.

The S.S. Peking, whose local agents are the Swedish Trading Company, which left Japan at the end of August, is now considerably overdue and fears are expressed that she has been lost in a storm.

On 22nd July last, the Peking was in Hongkong, and after loading some cargo for Kobe, she sailed on the evening of the 25th July last for Shanghai and Kobe to discharge her cargo. Afterwards she proceeded from Japan to Dalny to load a cargo of beans and was due to proceed to Sabang, Colombo, Port Said and Europe.

Presumably the owners of the steamer, not having any advice of her arrival at Sabang and Port Said, cabled the local agents, the Swedish Trading Co., Ltd., asking for news about the vessel. The agents immediately wired to Sabang, Shanghai, Japan and Dalny. News came from Dalny that she sailed from there on the 27th August last for Karatsu to fill bunkers, and from there to proceed to Sabang for further coal for bunkers, where she was due to arrive on or about the 10th September last.

A wire from Shanghai stated that the S.S. Peking had wireless asking for information about the typhoon. The Harbour Office here has been advised, and it is expected that the other Agents of the vessel have done likewise.

kept at a rate which is considered as likely to be only temporary business becomes practically impossible in India. It is understood that the Currency Commission has in the meantime suspended its sittings. This is a confusion worse confounded.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The most popular person is the one who can tell amusing stories in a crisp, dry way (observes the "Tea Time Gossiper" in the London Star). No one lacks invitations who can do this. The clever woman with a poor memory jots a good story down as soon as possible after she has met it. Some people keep special albums for their jokes. I know of women who get asked to house parties in the autumn just for their stories.

Thousands of Canadian and Australian soldiers are taking back British wives with them. There is a smaller item on the other side of the account. Some of the flower of the Dominions' womanhood came as hospital nurses to Europe. Few of these plucky maidens who are fancy free will be allowed to sail away unpledged. They must go home to be demobilised, but quite a number are returning here in the spring to be married, and others of the betrothed are being followed by their lovers as soon as ship-room can be obtained.

"Le Feu", about which a good deal has been written recently, is one of the war books to which great merit is ascribed outside of France. "But it is not a chef d'oeuvre and will not outlive the present generation. Out of the 600 volumes written in France on the great war, 'Le Feu' may be catalogued amongst the worst for the spirit in which it is written. The author, M. Barbusse, writes very good French and we do not question the purely literary merits of his work. But he only saw the ugly side of the *Vie des Tranchées*, that side which is described in a few lines by a sound writer, because, if it shows human weakness, it is admitted that such weakness is the exception and not the rule. Barbusse in 'Le Feu' may justly be called the *defaitiste par excellence*, the man who by lowering the morale, works for Bolshevistic ideas and doctrine. Such men are a pest in every country, and the sooner that is realised the better.

One member of a holiday party was always in great demand when the day's plans were being discussed because he could tell us if it was going to be fine, writes "My Notebook" scribe in the *Daily News*. Not once in a fortnight was this man wrong, and yet his prophecies were sometimes in direct contradiction to the official forecasts and the readings of the barometer. Before we parted he let us in to the secret. A bit of a botanist, he had discovered that no flower deserves the name of the "poor man's weather glass" so well as the little yellow hawkweed. This plant, with flowers like small dandelions, is common on waste patches and by roadsides everywhere throughout the summer. Never once during several years, he told us, had rain come when the golden blooms of the hawkweed have been fully expanded. Often enough had the sky been heavy with clouds, and rain seemed certain, yet he was able to assure everybody that the weather would be fine, just because he had seen the hawkweed flowers. On the other hand, the closing of these blooms, even if the prospect looks fair, is a certain sign of a coming change.

I writes a correspondent to a Home paper, have already told you that it is no longer permissible in the States for bottles of wine to be broken against a vessel on the eve of her launch, with the result that a very humorous situation prevails. Many of the shipowning yards there are in possession of goodly stocks of the precious "bubbly water," intended for this purpose, but which (for the time being, at all events) may not be used. Consequently its safe keeping is proving to be a source of concern to its owners. They are frightened that it may be looted. Accordingly champagne guards are being mobilised in many shipyards. Will it be too much, therefore, that something like this may happen: "Halt! Who goes there? Member of the champagne guard. Advance member of the champagne guard, give the counter-sign, and have your breath smelted." Quite seriously I am told that quite a number of the shipping companies in the States are really exercised as to what precautions are to be taken to safeguard the stocks of champagne which they hold for christening purposes. It would be interesting to find out the qualifications which are necessary to become a member of the champagne guard. It's a horrible responsibility!

NOTICE.

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SMART SHAPESGentlemen's
FELT HATSFine Quality. Assorted Colours
Prices \$3.25 to \$12.00 each.A large assortment of Fancy
BABY BLANKETSSoft as Rabbit Skin
Price \$1.75 to \$9.00 each.YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
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THE GYMKHANA.

LARGE CROWD AT HAPPY
VALLEY.

The fourth gymkhana of the season took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon and proved to be the most successful of the series. During the recent pony training it had become evident that some very fine sport would be seen and the large crowd which gathered at Happy Valley had no reason to be disappointed. Times were good and some close finishes were fought out. In the matter of weather there was a welcome absence of strong sun, and the one short shower that did fall in nowise inconvenienced spectators.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., attended, being accompanied by his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. He was met by officials of the Club and appeared to take a keen interest in the events he witnessed. Among the other prominent residents attending were H.E. the General Officer Commanding, Major-General Ventris, and Sir William and Lady Rees Davies.

Some idea of the size of the crowd attending can be gained when it is stated that in the cash sweeps the first prizes were over \$1,000, a figure not often reached in gymkhanas.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Gegg, at the conclusion of the first race in which he secured a second place, was thrown from his pony. Just after passing the post the pony became startled by something on the course and, being taken unawares, Mr. Gegg was unseated, falling rather heavily. Luckily he received no more than a severe shaking, but it was sufficient to rob him of any further riding during the afternoon.

An Indian pipe band played selections during the intervals. Below we give details of the racing.

Five Furlongs Race, Handicap.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on Aug. 1 that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official Meetings or Gymkhanas since January 1st 1919.

Mr. John Peel's Burning Daylight, (Mr. Reid) 1
Mr. G. W. Gegg's Gentle Cat, (Mr. Gegg) 2
Mr. Horsford's Maybe, (Mr. Knoll) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Goahead's Snuffbox, (Major Kirkpatrick); Mr. Soares' Lovejoy, (Mr. F. Soares)

After a false start the field got away very level and it was not until passing the Rock that Burning Daylight took the lead, increasing its advantage round the village bend. After a hard race in the straight the "Light" won comfortably by three lengths, Gentle Cat being only half a length in front of Maybe, which had come up and displaced Snuffbox (the favourite). Time, 1 min. 19 1/2 secs.

Cash Sweeps.
Ticket No. 46 \$75.50
Ticket No. 60 \$103.00
Ticket No. 150 \$96.50

Pari Mutuel Winner \$28.90.
Placed Ponies: 1st, \$12.50, 2nd, \$7.00

LOCAL GARRISON.

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS
AND MEN.

It is expected that the following officers will be leaving the station shortly on the s.s. Khiva:—Major Buck, R.E., who has been here since the outbreak of the war; Captain S. L. Cohen, of the Manchester Regiment; and Captain Samson, of the H.K. S.B.R.G.A. who is acting Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the General Officer Commanding.

About ninety men from the different units are also leaving the Colony on the s.s. Khiva.

Gymkhana Stakes. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies.
Mr. John Peel's Red Ensign (Mr. Reid) 1
Mr. D. M. Ross' Pink Eye, (Mr. Sutton) 2
Mr. T. W. Doyle's Rochester (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Horsford's Malcolms (Mr. Knoll), and Mr. Goahead's Scotchbox (Mr. Kirkpatrick)

This was an exceedingly fine race. Scotchbox led practically all the way round, but Pink Eye went in front rounding the village bend. Up the straight Red Ensign was put all out and just managed to snatch victory from Pink Eye by a neck, whilst only half a length separated second and third. The position for points in the Gymkhana Stakes is now as follows:—Red Ensign 5; Pink Eye 5; Malcolms 7; Rochester 3; and Salamander 2. Time:—2 min. 09 4/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps.
Ticket No. 225 \$119.00
Ticket No. 255 \$92.00
Ticket No. 72 \$160.00

Pari Mutuel: Winner \$5.20. Placed Ponies: 1st, \$7.10; 2nd, \$19.10

Class Handicap. A Class. Once Round.
Mr. Thomas' Bend Or (Major Kirkpatrick) 1
Mr. John Peel's Alexander (Mr. Reid) 2

Mr. Gilpin's Dusky (Mr. Knoll) 3

This was the smallest field of the afternoon. The race was delayed through Dusky bolting and completing one round of the course before it could be brought up. When the ponies did get off Dusky went to the front but soon began to tire. Bend Or took the lead about half way round and easily held it throughout. The ponies passed the post in a string, the winner being three lengths ahead of Alexander, the latter being returned as five lengths ahead of Dusky. Time:—1 min. 58 2/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps.
Ticket No. 299 \$1335.60
Ticket No. 287 \$381.60
Ticket No. 224 \$190.50

Pari Mutuel: Winner \$21.70. Placed Pony 1st \$24.60.

Three-quarter mile race. Handicap. For subscription Griffins of any season.

Mr. Goahead's Smokebox (Major Kirkpatrick) 1
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Daleman (Mr. Reid) 2

Mr. Gilpin's White Fang (Mr. Knoll) 3

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE EMPIRE ENTERTAINERS."

The was a fair "house" at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening, when a talented vaudeville Company, styled the "Empire Entertainers," went through a varied and clever programme. The performance was for one night only and it happened that there were many other attractions fixed for the day, otherwise the audience would no doubt have been considerably larger. The programme included exhibitions of modern dancing, knife throwing, shooting and rope manipulation interspersed with comedy turns etc. The various performers acquitted themselves in first-rate style and the audience was loud in its appreciation.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT
YOUR KIDNEYS.

Backache is rarely due to kidney trouble. Doctors will tell you that kidney disease, when it exists, may be very far advanced indeed before it indicates its presence by means of pains in the back.

In the vast majority of cases Lumbago is the cause of the back pain, but it also arises from nerve debility, and in women from ailments peculiar to their sex.

Lumbago, like all other forms of Rheumatism, is caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by expelling this poison and making the blood pure and rich have cured tens of thousands of cases of Lumbago and Rheumatism during the past five-and-twenty years.

Nerve Debility means that the nervous system has become run-down. The blood feeds the nerves and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed the blood.

With women back-pains usually arise from Anaemia (bloodlessness) and in any case prove that delicate machinery regulating the functions needs the stimulant which only pure rich blood can give. Women everywhere tell one another that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give just the help needed, dispel back-pains, restore regularity, give rosy cheeks, good appetite, bright spirits and perfect health.

Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 the bottle, \$8. for 6 bottles, post free.

James I to George V
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DRURY LANEHome of Nell Gwynne and David Garrick
Of Siddons, Kemble and Macready!Birthplace of Melodrama
and of

SPORTING LIFE!

Come and see this Triumph of Old
Drury and the Cinematographic ArtTO-NIGHT at
THE CORONET.

Also ran:—Mr. Goahead's Snuffbox (Mr. Doyle); and Mr. Nemaze's Excelsior (Mr. Soares).

After being troublesome at the start Excelsior got well away and held the lead until the village bend, when Smokebox came up and took first place. A keen struggle was seen between Smokebox and Daleman in the straight out of which the former won by half a length, the latter being three lengths ahead

of White Fang. Time:—1 min. 38 1/5 secs.

Cash Sweeps.
Ticket No. 241 \$1416.00
Ticket No. 407 \$404.50
Ticket No. 38 \$202.30

Pari Mutuel: Winner \$10.00. Placed Ponies 1st, \$6.80; 2nd \$10.30.

Distance Handicap: About half a mile.
Mr. de Sousa's Leander (de Sousa) 1

Mr. A. D. Macdonald's White Chalk (Mr. Soares) 2

Mr. G. C. Moron's Rufus (Major Kirkpatrick) 3

Also ran: Mr. H. W. Lucas' Kirkdale (Mr. Lucas), Mr. Adams' Rheostat (Mr. Knoll), Mr. T. M. Leitch's The Card (Mr. Doyle), Mr. Nemaze's Excelsior (Mr. Nemaze).

This event was noted for its keenness between the first two ponies. (Continued on Page 12.)

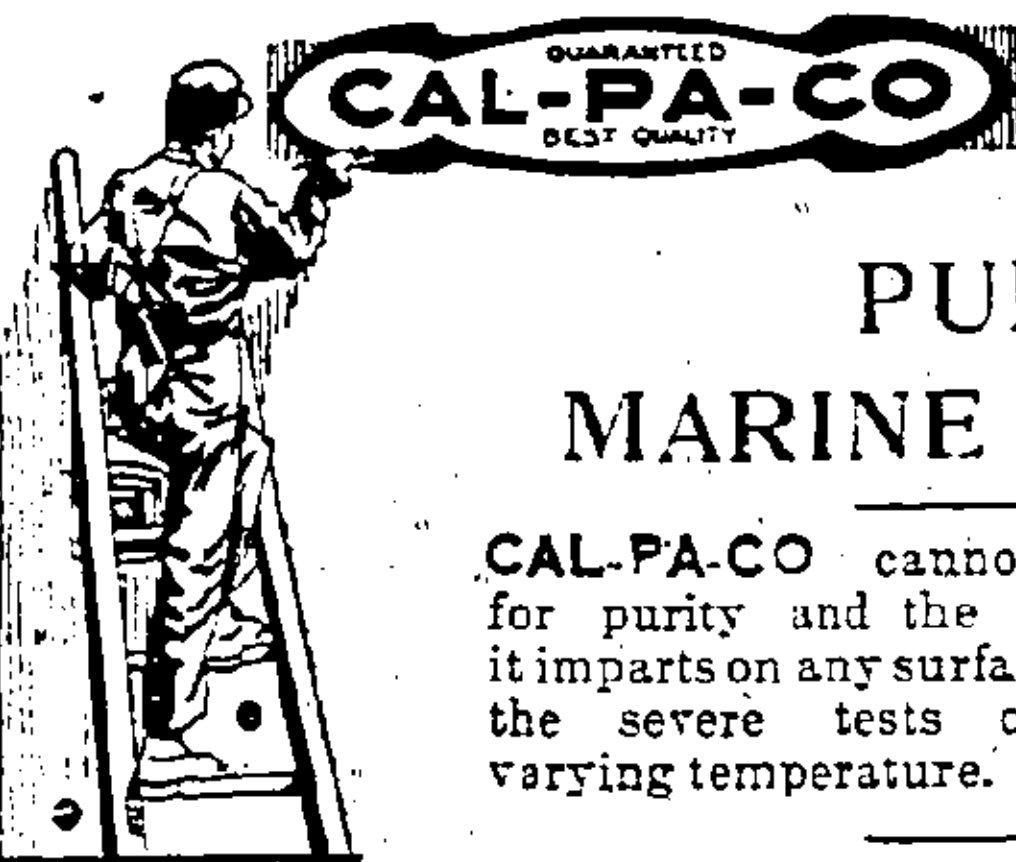
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	Pack Up Your Troubles	
A 2424	For You A Rose	Foxtrot
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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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 "CELEBS MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Oct.
 "ALPS MARU" ... End of November.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
 "SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of November.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
 "INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct.
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.
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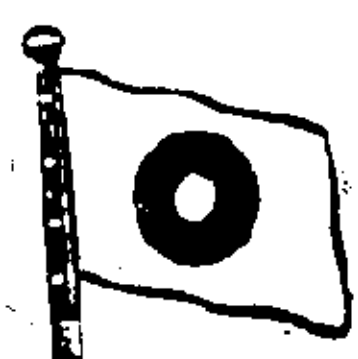
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 "Eurylochos" ... via Panama ... 20th Nov.
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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M.
 (European Line.) left London for
 this port via the Suez Canal on
 the 9th Sept., and is expected
 here on the 18th Oct.

The American & Manchurian
 Line s.s. CITY OF NEWCASTLE
 is due to arrive here about 10th
 November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOSAN M.
 (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta
 for this port via Singapore on the
 29th Sept., and is expected here
 on the 20th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M.
 (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for
 this port via Singapore on the
 28th Sept., and is expected here
 on the 17th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGATO M.
 (New York Line.) left Singapore
 for this port via Manila on the
 30th Sept., and is expected here
 on the 11th Oct.

The American & Manchurian
 Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE
 from New York is expected to
 arrive on the 14th instant.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF
 JAPAN left Vancouver for Hong-
 kong, via Japan ports, Shanghai
 and Manila on the 30th Sept. and
 is due here on or about the 22nd
 Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAWACHI
 MARU (Liverpool Line.) left
 Liverpool for this port via the
 Suez Canal on the 17th Sept.,
 and is expected here on the 30th
 October.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M.
 (Bombay Line.) left Singapore
 for this port on the 6th Oct.,
 and is expected here on the 13th
 Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU
 (Australian Line.) left Thursday
 Island for this port via Manila
 on the 5th Oct., and is expected
 here on the 17th Oct.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF
 RUSSIA left Vancouver for Hong-
 kong, via Japan ports, Shanghai
 and Manila, on the 2nd Oct., and
 is due here on or about the 23rd
 Oct.

The C.M. s.s. NANKING sailed
 from San Francisco on October
 3rd, and she may be expected
 to arrive in Hongkong on Oct.
 31st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SADO MARU
 (European Line.) left London for
 this port via the Suez Canal on
 the 4th Oct., and is expected here
 on the 12th Nov.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"MINERIC"

having arrived. Consignees of
 cargo are hereby informed that all
 goods are being landed at their
 risk into the hazardous and/or
 extra hazardous Godowns of the
 Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
 Godown Co. Ltd. whence delivery
 may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
 the goods have left the Godowns,
 and all goods remaining un-
 delivered after the 17th October
 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
 must be presented to the Under-
 signed on or before the 24th Oct.
 1919, or they will not be
 recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 goods are to be left in the Go-
 downs, where they will be ex-
 amined 16th October, at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
 effected.
 Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1919.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMA M.
 (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for
 this port via Singapore on the
 8th Oct., and is expected here
 on the 29th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDSUOKA
 M. (European Line.) left Kobe
 for this port via Moji and Shang-
 hai, on the 7th Oct., and is ex-
 pected here on the 16th Oct.

The American & Manchurian
 Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE
 from New York is expected to
 arrive on the 15th inst.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE
 arrived at Moji, on 9th October,
 left there 10th October, and is due
 at Shanghai on 12th October.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF
 ASIA arrived at Kobe on 7th Oct.
 left there 8th Oct., and is due at
 Shimidzu on 9th Oct.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"OLEN"

having arrived from Seattle,
 Wash. via ports, on Oct. 7th, 1919
 consignees are hereby notified
 that their cargo is being landed
 at their risk into the Hazardous
 and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns
 of the Hongkong and Kowloon
 Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
 Kowloon, and stored at con-
 signees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
 duce an Import permit signed by
 the Superintendent of Imports
 and Exports, Hongkong, before
 Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged cargo is to be left in the
 Godowns where it will be
 examined at 10 a.m. on Oct. 13th,
 1919 by the Company's Surveyors,
 Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented
 within thirty days of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 cannot be recognized. No claims
 will be recognized after the goods
 have left the Godowns, and cargo
 undelivered on and after Oct.
 14th, 1919 will be subject to rent.
 No fire insurance whatever will
 be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their Bills of Lading for
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Operating Agents

U. S. Shipping Board.

5th floor, Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, October 7th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP
LINE.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver,
 B. C., via ports, on Oct. 6,
 1919, consignees are hereby
 notified that their cargo is being
 landed at their risk into the
 hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
 kong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
 down Co., Ltd. and stored at con-
 signees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damag-
 ed cargo is to be left in the
 godowns, until Wednesday Oct.
 8, 1919, when they will be exam-
 ined by Messrs. Carmichael &
 Clarke at 10 a.m. October 8,
 1919.

Claims will not be accepted
 unless cargo is so examined by
 said Surveyors, prior to the above
 date.

All claims must be presented
 within a month of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted
 after the goods have left the
 godowns.

All goods remaining after Oct.
 8, will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their bills of lading for
 countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1919.

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DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	10	10

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LAWN BOWLS.**SATURDAY'S INTERPORT DINNER.**

The members of the Shanghai Inter-port Bowls team were entertained by the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening. In addition to a large number of local bowlers there were also present a number of guests, among whom were Messrs. R. M. Dyer, J. Reid, D. Templeton, A. David and D. M. Ross, whilst apologies for absence were received from the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Puisne Judge (Mr. C. D. Melbourne) and others.

The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Gerrard, the President of the Association, and at the top table with him were the visitors from Shanghai. The flags of the Hongkong and Shanghai Associations were prominently displayed, and a souvenir menu contained a photograph of the Inter-port teams, whilst on the back were some amusing caricatures of the Shanghai players.

After the repast and the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. Gerrard proposed the health of the visitors. In doing so he mentioned that he was the first President of the Hongkong Association to preside at an inter-port dinner. Some people thought that bowls was an old man's game, but although he had played bowls for ten years he did not consider himself an old man yet. Bowls was one of the finest social games he knew. At cricket, one man by scoring a century, might win the match for his side, but at bowls it had to be a combination of good bowls by the whole team. It did not matter how good a skip was if he had a poor No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3. It had to be a team effort. The Shanghai team was one of very fine bowlers, and they certainly had hard luck in the inter-port match. He thought that it was rather unfair for a team to play so soon after coming off the boat, and he would have liked to have seen the match played on Wednesday last, although Saturday was chosen by reason of the fact that it was a half holiday and more people could get away from work. He knew what it was playing so soon after landing for he was one of the "big four" that went to Shanghai last year. Perhaps it was that Hongkong was afraid to give Shanghai time to practice, for fear of being beaten. (Laughter.) Mr. Gerrard went on to refer to how the game had been fostered in Scotland, and he thought that the game as now played, was largely due to Scottish efforts. The English Lawn Bowls Association had taken its rules from the Scottish. He would like to see the game of bowls fostered more in the Colony. He did not see why prominent business men should not take up the game, just as they did golf, etc. In Shanghai the game was very popular among the business men. Perhaps it was that they did not have such a variety of games as they had in Hongkong. If the Fanning Golf Club would put down a bowling green he would be very happy to go over and take away spoons and prizes. (Laughter.) The game here would certainly benefit by a flip of that nature.

The health of the Shanghai team was drunk with musical honours. Reply was made by Mr. Marshall, who spoke of how close and

enjoyable the games had been, not only to the players but to the spectators. He had been particularly pleased to see so many ladies at the matches and, what was still more pleasing, was the way that every good shot had been received, no matter whether it had been made by a Shanghai or Hongkong player. With such a fine sporting instinct one did not mind losing matches. He congratulated Hongkong on winning the inter-port match, for Hongkong possessed some very fine players. He had seen the Shanghai men play much better than they did on that occasion, but he did not think that they could have found a team to beat the Hongkong combination. Most of the greens they had played on were in excellent condition, but that of the Civil Service was the one they had liked best. Having made humorous allusion to the "Cricket Club's" ground, he congratulated Taihook on their win in the Club games. Shanghai could have brought down other teams and he would like to see inter-port games played with three or four rinks. Cricket teams brought down more men and he thought bowls teams should also be larger. Lawn Bowls was certainly a very fine social game and he was glad to see that it had such a hold in the Colony. He had much pleasure in presenting the winning team with spoons, which he asked the President to accept. In closing, he referred to the very warm hospitality they had received, mentioning in particular the efforts of Mr. Gerrard to make their stay a pleasant one. There was one other team they would like to have played and that was the Machine Gun Coy, but it had been impossible to arrange a fixture. On behalf of the Shanghai team he thanked them all. (Applause.)

Mr. McDougal was also called upon for a speech, and said that he thought that Mr. Ferguson of the Hongkong team was a very fine skip indeed. He had never seen a man play better in that position. He replied to the remarks made by Mr. Gerrard, saying that he thought Shanghai had a many sports as Hongkong. If the suggestion that an inter-port match should consist of three or four rinks could not be carried out, he would like to see it decided by the best of three matches. Taihook had offered them another game and one would try to be arranged.

The President then presented Mr. C. Bond and Mr. Wetherpoon, as past Presidents of the local Association, with gold medals to mark their Presidency, remarking that four other past Presidents were unfortunately absent.

Short speeches were also made by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Marshall, all bearing on the proposed match with Taihook, which was eventually fixed up to take place on the Civil Service green this afternoon.

The health of the "Guests" was drunk, to which Mr. Reid and Mr. Dyer responded. The former offered spoons and latter offered a cup in connection with the match to take place to-day.

During the evening small silver cups were presented to the Hongkong inter-port players from the Hongkong Association, and silver spoons were given to the Shanghai team.

Songs were sung by Mr. McLeod, and Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. Young giving a recitation. The evening proved to be a very enjoyable and convivial one.

SATURDAY CRICKET.

C. R. C. v. R. G. A.

This game, played on the C.R.C. ground, was a most interesting one. Both sides strained very nerve to beat the other, and some good cricket was witnessed. The R.G.A.'s victory was due to the splendid material they had in Captains Oliver and Davies, and also Lieutenant Bryson. Captain Oliver had the highest score, while Captain Davies, who is an Oxford blue, gave an exhibition of splendid bowling. Lt. Bryson was in good form, his bowling drawing favourable comment from the spectators. The C.R.C., going first on the wicket, did not come up to expectations, for with the exception of Ng Sze Kwong and Chao Man Ping who were pillars of strength to their team, none of them made good. Their batting was erratic. The following are details of the scores:—

C. R. C.		R. G. A.	
Chao Man Ping, b Bryson	26	Baines	1
Wei Lee San, b Baines	0	H. Ching, b Baines	8
Ng Sze Kwong, b Davies	20	J. Wong, c Middleton, b Bryson	0
Un How Fan, c Davies, b Baines	1	Yew Man Tsun, not out	11
G. Lee, b Bryson	2	Wong Po Keung, b Bryson	0
H. Ching, b Baines	8	Yew Man Hon, c Bryson, b Davies	9
J. Wong, c Middleton, b Bryson	0	Wong Kwok Kwong, c Bryson, b Davies	0
Bryson	11	Extras	10
Wong Po Keung, b Bryson	0	Total	87
Yew Man Hon, c Bryson, b Davies	9	Bowling.	
Wong Kwok Kwong, c Bryson, b Davies	0	O. M. R. W.	
Extras	10	Baines	10 2 33 3
Total	87	Davies	6 1 12 3
Bowling.		Bryson	6 2 33 4
O. M. R. W.		Athorne	2 2 9 1
Baines	10 2 33 3		
Davies	6 1 12 3		
Bryson	6 2 33 4		
Athorne	2 2 9 1		

R. G. A.		C. R. C.	
Capt. Oliver, b Yew Man Tsun	41	Capt. Oliver, b Yew Man Tsun	41
C.M.S. Talford, l.b.w.	0	C.M.S. Talford, l.b.w.	0
Hew Fan	1	Hew Fan	1
Cpl. Mann, c Chao, b Yew	10	Cpl. Mann, c Chao, b Yew	10
Gnr. Perkins, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Yew	20	Gnr. Perkins, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Yew	20
Yew	0	Yew	0
Lt. Bryson, c and b Yew	0	Lt. Bryson, c and b Yew	0
Gnr. Middleton, b Wei Lee San, b Ching	26	Gnr. Middleton, b Wei Lee San, b Ching	26
Sgt. Athorne, c Wei Lee San, b Yew	0	Sgt. Athorne, c Wei Lee San, b Yew	0
Gnr. Green, not out	9	Gnr. Green, not out	9
Gnr. Smith, c Yew Man Hon, b Yew	8	Gnr. Smith, c Yew Man Hon, b Yew	8
Gnr. Baines, c Yew Man Tsun, b Ching	6	Gnr. Baines, c Yew Man Tsun, b Ching	6
Extras	1	Extras	1
Total	123	Total	123
Bowling.		Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.		O. M. R. W.	
Ching	18 1 63 3	Ching	18 1 63 3
Un How Fan	4 1 21 1	Un How Fan	4 1 21 1
Yew Man Tsun	13 2 38 6	Yew Man Tsun	13 2 38 6

The C.R.C. fielded a second team on Saturday against the Craighower Club. For the Craighower Club, C. Kennedy compiled 27, which was the highest individual score, the second best being G.F. Thompson with his 16. It was steady batting that enabled Craighower to defeat the C.R.C.

Lo Man Pan for the C.R.C. was in good form and his 36 was a welcome acquisition. The C.R.C. scoring was poor, Y. C. Lee being the only other member of the Club who scored a double figure. The game resulted as follows:—Craighower 101 runs, C.R.C. "B" 82.

CIVIL SERVICE V. STAFFS.
Played on the Civil Service ground, the game was a friendly fixture, the Military winning easily. Captain Bundle's 37 comprised seven fours. His score was the highest. Sergeant Connor also batted well, his 23 being made up of seven fours. The Civil Servants were in their weak element, their innings only amounted to 75 runs, against 121 of the Military. None of their individual scores were high.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.		CIVIL SERVICE.	
Lt. Cavenagh, c Bradbury, b Severn	0	Lt. Cavenagh, c Bradbury, b Severn	0
Cpl. Horrocks, b Severn	9	Cpl. Horrocks, b Severn	9
Major Bowles, b Severn	13	Major Bowles, b Severn	13
Sgt. Connor, c and b Severn	23	Sgt. Connor, c and b Severn	23
Capt. Bundle, run out	37	Capt. Bundle, run out	37
Pie. Rhodes, c Bradbury, b Lamble	8	Pie. Rhodes, c Bradbury, b Lamble	8

Pta. Filmer, st. Fletcher, b Lamble		Pta. Filmer, st. Fletcher, b Lamble	
Capt. Macaulay, st. Fletcher, b Lamble	1	Capt. Macaulay, st. Fletcher, b Lamble	1
L. Cpl. Ellarby, b Edmonds	12	L. Cpl. Ellarby, b Edmonds	12
Sgt. Bacon, not out	1	Sgt. Bacon, not out	1
Sgt. Pitt, c Smalley, b Edmonds	1	Sgt. Pitt, c Smalley, b Edmonds	1
Extras	9	Extras	9
Total	131	Total	131

Bowling.		Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.		O. M. R. W.	
Severn	9 1 48 4	Severn	9 1 48 4
Ling	3 1 20 3	Ling	3 1 20 3
Lamble	9 3 25 3	Lamble	9 3 25 3
Edmonds	4 2 0 19 2	Edmonds	4 2 0 19 2

CIVIL SERVICE.		CIVIL SERVICE.	
A. E. Wood, c Ellarby, b Connor	13	A. E. Wood, c Ellarby, b Connor	13
Hon. Mr. Severn, c Bacon, b Connor	3	Hon. Mr. Severn, c Bacon, b Connor	3
B. W. Bradbury, c Ellarby, b Connor	6	B. W. Bradbury, c Ellarby, b Connor	6
F. J. Lamble, c and b Connor	8	F. J. Lamble, c and b Connor	8
F. J. Ling, c and b Connor	8	F. J. Ling, c and b Connor	8
W. H. Edmonds, b Cavenagh	10	W. H. Edmonds, b Cavenagh	10
Dr. Smalley, st. Horrocks, b Connor	1	Dr. Smalley, st. Horrocks, b Connor	1
G. H. Piercy, b Cavenagh	1	G. H. Piercy, b Cavenagh	1
J. C. Fletcher, run out	16	J. C. Fletcher, run out	16
W. Hill, b Connor	0	W. Hill, b Connor	0
G. H. Haskett, not out	4	G. H. Haskett, not out	4
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total (for 6 wks.)	75	Total (for 6 wks.)	75

Bowling.		Bowling.	
O. R. M. W.		O. R. M. W.	
Connor	131 2 26 7	Connor	131 2 26 7
Cavenagh	13 2 45 2	Cavenagh	13 2 45 2
Kowloon v. R.E. AND I.A.		Kowloon v. R.E. AND I.A.	
Thanks to C. I. Stapleton's 71, Kowloon won easily from the R.E.'s and the Indian Army on Saturday. Kowloon batted well, so did the R.E.'s. Scores are as follows:—		Thanks to C. I. Stapleton's 71, Kowloon won easily from the R.E.'s and the Indian Army on Saturday. Kowloon batted well, so did the R.E.'s. Scores are as follows:—	

R. E. AND I. A.		R. E. AND I. A.	
Capt. Gray, c Evans, b P. H. Cobb	10	Capt. Gray, c Evans, b P. H. Cobb	10
Major Edwards, b R. Pestonji	10	Major Edwards, b R. Pestonji	10
Major Greenaway, b P. H. Cobb	8	Major Greenaway, b P. H. Cobb	8
Capt. Wahl, b J. Stalker	39	Capt. Wahl, b J. Stalker	39
Capt. Murray, c Evans, b P. H. Cobb	1	Capt. Murray, c Evans, b P. H. Cobb	1
Capt. Middlemas, b P. H. Cobb	21	Capt. Middlemas, b P. H. Cobb	21
Col. Taylor, J. V. Braga	18	Col. Taylor, J. V. Braga	18
Lt. Carey, c Claxton, b R. Pestonji	18	Lt. Carey, c Claxton, b R. Pestonji	18
Q. M. S. White, b B. D. Evans	21	Q. M. S. White, b B. D. Evans	21
Lt. McConnell, c Evans, b P. H. Cobb	1	Lt. McConnell, c Evans, b P. H. Cobb	1
Lt. Larkson, not out	1	Lt. Larkson, not out	1
Extras	1	Extras	1
Total	129	Total	129

Bowling.		Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.		O. M. R. W.	
P. H. Cobb	16 1 53 4	P. H. Cobb	16 1 53 4
R. Pestonji	11 1 43 4	R. Pestonji	11 1 43 4
J. Stalker	57 2 23 1	J. Stalker	57 2 23 1
J. V. Braga	3 1 8 1	J. V. Braga	3 1 8 1
B. D. Evans	5 2 1 1	B. D. Evans	5 2 1 1

KOWLOON.		KOWLOON.	
A. A. Claxton, c Edwards, b Middlemas	1	A. A. Claxton, c Edwards, b Middlemas	1
E. L. Braga, c Capt. Gray, b Major Edwards	14	E. L. Braga, c Capt. Gray, b Major Edwards	14
B. D. Evans, b Major Edwards	19	B. D. Evans, b Major Edwards	19
J. V. Braga, c Larkson, b Capt. Murray	20	J. V. Braga, c Larkson, b Capt. Murray	20

C. I. Stapleton, c Capt. Murray, b Major Edwards		C. I. Stapleton, c Capt. Murray, b Major Edwards	
Capt. Gray	2	Capt. Gray	2
J. Stalker, c Middlemas, b Capt. Gray	9	J. Stalker, c Middlemas, b Capt. Gray	9
E. C. Carr, b Q.M.S. White	10	E. C. Carr, b Q.M.S. White	10
P. H. Cobb, b Capt. Middlemas	7	P. H. Cobb, b Capt. Middlemas	7
R. Pestonji, not out	0	R. Pestonji, not out	0
K. R. Macaskill, did not bat	21	K. R. Macaskill, did not bat	21
Extras	21	Extras	21
Total	174	Total	174

Bowling.		Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.		O. M. R. W.	
Capt. Middlemas	9 0 31 2	Capt. Middlemas	9 0 31 2
Major Edwards	9 3 0 51 3	Major Edwards	9 3 0 51 3
Capt. Murray	4 0 27 1	Capt. Murray	4 0 27 1
Capt. Gray	4 0 27 2	Capt. Gray	4 0 27 2
Q.M.S. White	4 0 17 1	Q.M.S. White	4 0 17 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VICTORIA
TO-DAY'S SPECIAL
MATINEE AT
5 O'CLOCK
"PRINCESS ROMANOFF"
IT IS IN MANY RESPECTS A MOST NOTEWORTHY WILLIAM FOX'S PRODUCTION FEATURING NANCE O'NEILL.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 20th day of October, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Plot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Plot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.				

NOTICE.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.
SERGEANTS' MESS.
The quarterly meeting of the Sergeants' Mess will be held at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 15th instant. All members not on duty to attend. Committee for Quarter ending December, 1919.
C. S. M. G. W. Kynoch, President.
C. Q. M. S. W. G. Fitz-gibbon, Sergeant.
Sergeant J. A. E. Bullock, Members.
G. E. STEWART, Captain.
Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY, the 14th, Octob-r 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

- 21 cases Toilet Soap
 - 50 cases Bar Soap
 - 12 Lavatory Basins (new)
 - 5 cases Assorted Soups
 - 4 cases Brass Electric Lamp
 - Sockets
 - 12 pieces Oil Cloth
 - 5 cases Three Boys' Soap
 - 10 tins Soft Soap
- Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE, C. S. P.
Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.**BUNKER COAL.**

Silimpon (Sebattik) Coal.
The only British Coal on the Hongkong Market

This Coal is imported direct from the Mines in British North Borneo. It is a high class Steam Coal, very economical, and equal to Best Japanese Lump. It is easy burning, of high calorific value, and equally suitable for Marine or Land Boilers.
Prices on application to
BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Sole Agents:
The Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.**SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS FOR THE SEASON 1919-1920.**

The lists in connection with the above are now posted at the Race Course and the Hongkong Club.
Cost Per Pony Hongkong \$300.—c.i.f.
The lists will positively close on Saturday, the 29th November, 1919.

By Order,
G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1919.

NOTICE.**A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday, the 20th day of October, 1919, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving, the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the offices of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. In such copy the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink.

Should the Meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1919.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, on and after Monday, the 13th inst., the new Coastal Road from Tain Wan to Castle Peak Bay will be open for traffic.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1919.

NOTICE.**HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.**

A Beginners' Class will be started on Monday, 13th October, at 5.15 p.m. at the New School, junction of Zetland Street and Lee House Street (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1919.

NOTICE.**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong,

THE CADETS.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Much interest was shown in the aquatic sports meeting held in connection with the Cadet Coy., Hongkong Defence Corps, at the V.R.C. on Saturday afternoon. Amongst the large attendance were His Excellency the Governor, Captain Warner (H.E.'s Private Secretary), Captain McGrath (H.E.'s Aide-de-Camp), the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Major Armstrong, Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Brawn (Officer Commanding the Cadets). In all, there were fifteen events on the programme, and the form displayed by several of the competitors was most promising. D. Lyon, whose prowess as a swimmer is well established, won the 225 yards championship. The diving for plates (won by Jack) and the team race (won by the 1st Section) were especially interesting, and in the latter event Lieut. Brawn gave special prizes to the 3rd Section for their good showing.

The following were the officials:—Patrons: His Excellency the Governor; Officers of the Hongkong Defence Corps. Judges: Major Armstrong, Captain Stewart and Mr. J. Balest. Referee: Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. Starter: Mr. R. C. Witcomb. Time keeper: Mr. J. Lyon. Working Committee: Sergt. Major Frost, Sergts. Taylor, Duncan, Cpl. Jack and Martin, L. Cpl. Lyon and Lieut. Brawn. Handicapper: Mr. R. C. Witcomb.

At the conclusion of the sports Lieut. Brawn invited His Excellency to give away the awards, but before doing so he said: On behalf of the Cadet Company I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency here today and before I call upon him to present the prizes I will take this opportunity of thanking all those who assisted to-day in running the sports and also those who have donated to the sports funds. Their generosity is manifested on the table. I also thank Mr. Severn for the keen interest which he has taken in the Cadet Company since its formation and I am sure all of us appreciate it.

His Excellency then gave away the prizes to the successful competitors and at the conclusion said: Commanding officer of the Cadet Company, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not know if you expect me to make a speech to you this evening but I know you will not be so disappointed if I do not make one as the hour is so late. I will only say that I am very pleased at having had the chance of coming here to-day to see such excellent swimming. I am sorry to say that previous engagements prevented me from coming earlier. The officers of the Corps are to be congratulated on the excellent turnout of the boys. I am sure all must have thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon's sports. I am much obliged to you for asking me to present the prizes.

Three cheers, followed by a "tiger" for His Excellency, wound up the proceedings.

The results follow:—225 Yards Championship.—1, D. Lyon, 252 1/2; 2, G. Jack, 3.0 2/5.

High Dive.—1, G. J. ck; 2, W. Taylor.

Long Plunge (junior).—1, G. Hedley, distance 33 ft. 8 in.; 2, E. Murphy, distance 32 ft. 3 in.

Long Plunge (senior).—1, R. Duncan, distance 69 feet; 2, S. Garrod, distance 44 ft. 3 in.

100 Yards Handicap (Senior and Junior).—1, J. Stenham; 2, G. Razvay.

50 Yards Championship.—1, D. Ogilvie, 40 secs.; 2, Hedley, 40 1/5 secs.

Diving for Plates.—1, G. Jack, 13 plates; 2, Copley and Pile, 12 plates each.

Cloth Race.—1, V. Has; 2, R. Y. Frost.

50 Yards Hurdle.—1, W. Taylor; 2, E. Ralston.

100 Yards Championship.—1, D. Lyon, 64 1/5 secs.; 2, G. Jack.

Ladies' Nomination Race.—1, G. J. ck, nomiees Mrs. M. J. Miller; 2, V. Has, nomiees Mrs. A. H. st.

50 Yards Handicap.—1, J. Stenham; 2, R. Duncan.

Team Race.—No. 1 Section. Duncan, Lyon, Stenham and Has comprised the team.

SWATOW RETURNS.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Swatow during the quarter ended in March 1919 was 467 vessels of 535,637 tons, which, compared with the March quarter of 1918, shows an increase of 65 vessels and 56,545 tons. The percentages of the total were 65.9 per cent. British; 23.2 per cent. Japanese; 3.6 per cent. Chinese; 5.5 per cent. Norwegian; 1.0 per cent. French and 0.3 per cent. American.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, Oct. 9. The "Daily Express" says a Cabinet Committee to draft a new Irish Settlement Scheme has been appointed with Mr. Walter Long as chairman. It includes Mr. Shortt, Sir Auckland Geddes, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. J. Macpherson, Lord French, Lord Fisher, and Sir L. Worthington Evans. The "Daily News" Lobbyist points out that the Committee has scarcely begun to work, therefore, detailed schemes already canvassed are not drafted by the committee.

Turkey whose ratification of the Peace Treaty technically ends the war is unlikely to ratify before 1920 therefore the Government have several months in which to produce an Irish Settlement on the plan of amending the Home Rule Act which otherwise will automatically come into force at the end of the war.

LORD HALDANE'S RECOLLECTIONS.

London, Oct. 9. Lord Haldane concluding his recollections in the "Westminster Gazette" deals especially with his mission to Berlin in 1912. He refers to his efforts to arrive at an understanding more particularly as regards the ambitious German fleet programme, but found von Tirpitz exercising an adverse influence and steadily gaining power which neither the ex-Kaiser at Bethmann Hollweg were able to withstand. He believes Bethmann Hollweg disapproved at heart of the policy leading to the outbreak of war. Lord Haldane concludes that Germany lies prostrate, not dead and we must prepare by study and organisation against her competition in scientific industry. She will not attempt for generations to rebuild on military foundations but there are other fields of activity. He opines the people of both the United States and throughout the Empire are coming to realise this.

BALTIC PROVINCES.

Paris, Oct. 8. The Supreme Council yesterday discussed the German reply to the Entente note requiring an immediate evacuation of the Baltic provinces. The assurances given in the German reply are considered unsatisfactory by the Council and do not agree with the information which has been received from Courland and Lithuania. Charge of preparing an answer to the German communication was entrusted to Marshal Foch who was present at yesterday's sitting. A decision will be taken to-day with regard to the German proposal of a mixed commission of enquiry into the Baltic provinces.—Havas.

WAR HONOUR TO PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 8. The Croix de Guerre which has been conferred on the City of Paris will be officially presented by M. Poincaré on October 15 at a special ceremony at the Hotel de Ville. All members of the Government will be present together with the Allied Ambassadors. The Allied capitals have been invited to send representatives and the towns of France already invested with the Croix de Guerre will be represented in the procession.—Havas.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Madrid, Oct. 9. Disastrous floods at Valencia nearly caused a train catastrophe which was averted owing to the presence of mind of the engine driver. As the train was approaching a bridge over the river the driver noticed it quivering and about to collapse. Too late to pull up he put on full steam and dashed across the quivering bridge which fell into the raging torrent just when the last coach reached the other side.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of the French Ministry yesterday the bill fixing the date of the elections was discussed and November 16 was chosen for the election of Deputies. The powers of the present Chamber expire on December 7.—Havas.

FRENCH ACTORS' STRIKE.

Paris, Oct. 9. After lasting eleven days the Paris stage strike was settled yesterday with M. Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts as arbitrator.—Havas.

MUTINY ON FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

Toulon, Oct. 9. A Naval court-martial sentenced 25 of the crew of the battleship France, who mutinied in the Black Sea to imprisonment ranging from fifteen years to six months.

TO HARNESS THE YANGTZE.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

Sir Charles Parsons in an address before the British Association estimated that the water power of the world was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 200,000,000 h.p., and to harness this would cost, he thought, £8,000,000,000. To Mr. Sidney J. Powell, A.M. Inst. C.E. F.R.G.S., who has designed a practical solution of Shanghai's harbour difficulties, and whose design for a harbour at Yangtze Cape is being investigated, we are indebted for the notes upon which the following article is based. He has examined the possibility of improving the navigation of the upper Yangtze River and its potential water power, and his notes are based upon those investigations.

The upper Yangtze, between Ichang and Chungking, is 400 miles long. In that distance there are 33 rapids and there is a difference in height above sea level of 476 feet, Chungking being 610 ft., and Ichang 134 ft. above sea level. In other words, the river between these two places is endeavouring to create a slope of one foot in every 4,450 ft., about twice as steep as any ordinary river. The slope in the actual bed of the river of course, varies considerably. In fact it is a series of pockets, in some of which there is a depth of over 200 ft., the sides of these pockets being the ridges where the rapids occur, and the narrows or gorges where the river is narrowed down by the precipices through which it has eaten its way. There is a very good reason for this, not solely on account of the huge quantities of water that pass this way, but also by reason of the fact that the Ichang Gorge is the only water outlet for the huge Szechuan plain, which was formerly an inland sea with a discharge of flood water over the comparatively low hills south of Yunyangfu, a city in the northwest corner of Hupeh, situated on the river Han. The great Wushan range of mountains extends from the confines of Kueichow and the Himalayas, along the eastern borders of Szechuan and dies out in the gentle slopes to the south of Yunyangfu.

The discharges of the river at Chungking are as follows:—

	cu. ft.	per sec.
Average low water	75,000	
Average flood	774,000	
Highest flood	1,065,000	

The horse power developed by the river with a head of 50 ft. may be stated as follows:—

	H. P. Kilowatts.
Average low water	430,000 319,780
Average flood	4,400,000 3,282,000

The latter power is 30 per cent. more than the power possibilities of the Niagara Falls, this latter being estimated at 3,250,000 H. P., where the head obtainable is 145 ft.—China Critic.

JAPANESE BEANS.

The shipments of Japanese beans of various kinds to the United States from Japan during last year amounted in value to \$15,889,265. The figures show a fifty fold increase as compared with the return before the war. The shipments to the United States this year are also brisk. The reason thereof is that American beans have been shipped to Europe in large quantities, with the result that stocks in America are running short. During the war Japanese beans were exported to Europe in considerable quantities, and even at present the shipments to Europe are very active. Reports from the Hokkaido and other districts in Japan indicate that the bean harvest prospects this year are bright.

LADIES' BOOTS

THE BOOT of the season that is smart and wears long.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 1967-8.

Branch at Yaumati.



UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Wadato, from Tokio.
Manyuewing, from Amoy.
Ibarahyakusuke, c/o Japanese Consulate, from Osaka.
4102, 6671, Pakat, from Kobe.
Abekobe, from Kobe.
Cheungnuig, Pottinger Street from Shanghai.
Kusanglee, from Shanghai.
Nagase, from Osaka.
Robert Carter, St. Georges Hotel, from Kobe.
Cheechiang Hoshun, West Street, from Shanghai.
Fukuwayu, from Kobe.
Onlec, from Kobe.
Townsend, from Kobe.
Chongwa Tea Club, from Amoy.

Wongfongvic, Taionchan Hotel, from Chefoo.

Bungalow, from Yokohama.

265, from Shanghai.

4149, 2435, 1377, Poon Taw Yin, Asia Hotel, from Shanghai.

Lan Sin Chuen, 7 Des Voeux Road West, from Kobe.

Kaihing, from Amoy.

Yungshingtuck, from Shanghai.

Hengsoonseng, from Kobe.

T. KRING.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Allitradco, from London.

Duab, from Pati.

Hammond, 18th Infantry, from Surbiton.

Louise Lacroix, Aster House, from Haiphong.

Nuttall, from Rangangora.

Pirij, from Batavia.

Pireha, from Bombay.

Villeta, from New York.

Wright, Care Awlik, from Calcutta.

D. de H. FARRANT.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

13th to 19th October, 1919.

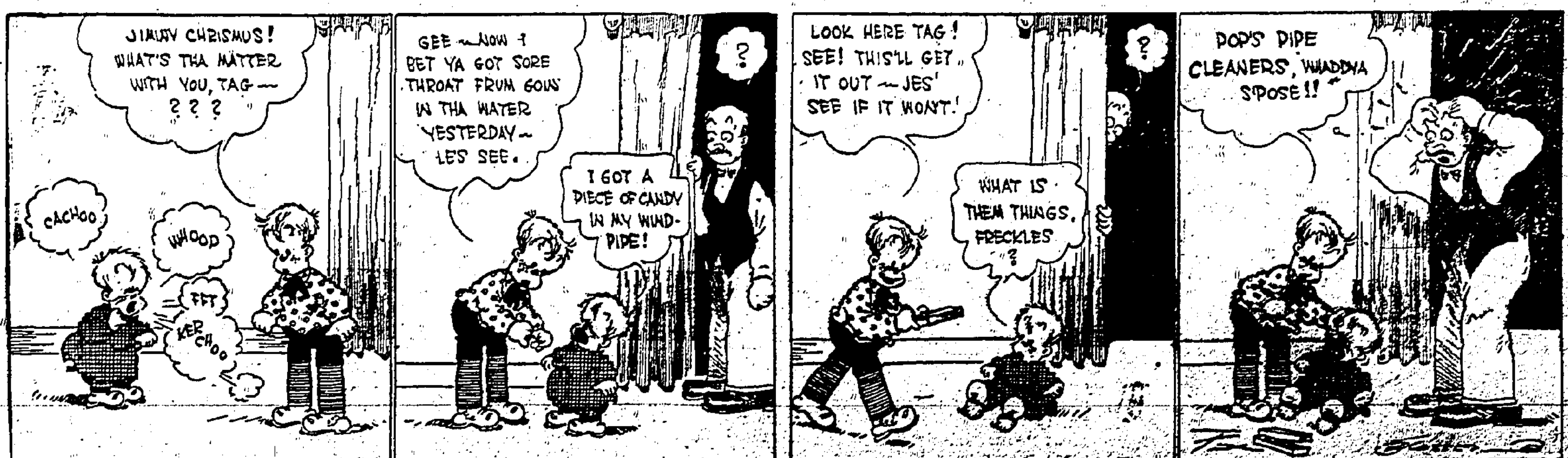
	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon 13	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11
Tue 14	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11
Wed 15	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11
Thu 16	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11
Fri 17	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11
Sat 18	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11
Sun 19	5.11	11.11	5.11	11.11

m mornin a afternoon.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Freckles Shows Promise as a Red Cross Nurse.

BY BLOS-EP.



NOTICES.

DONT GROUSE
OLD MAN!Have a
"FELUCCA"

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (Cable) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

A new system of advising postal parcels between Hongkong and the United Kingdom has been adopted as a result of which it will be necessary in future for senders of uninsured parcels from Hongkong to fill in two Customs Declaration Forms in respect of each parcel.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 13th Oct.
Manila and Australia—Per ST. ALBANS, 13th Oct.
Shanghai—Per WEST HEPBURN, 13th Oct.
Straits—Per SHINGO MARU, 14th Oct.
Manila and Australia—Per AKI MARU, 17th Oct.
Straits—Per TOTOMI MARU, 17th Oct.
Straits—Per TAMBA MARU, 18th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 14th Oct., 8.30 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 14th Oct., 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per KATORI MARU, 14th Oct., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 14th Oct., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per NILE, 14th Oct., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 14th Oct., 11 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 14th Oct., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 14th Oct., 4.30 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per HANGSANG, 14th Oct., 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 15th Oct., 8.30 a.m.
Swatow & Straits—Per HUPEH, 15th Oct., 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 15th Oct., 2 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 15th Oct., 4.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 16th Oct., 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 16th Oct., 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL—Per ALCINOUS, 16th Oct., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 15th Oct., at 5 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 15th Oct., 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 17th Oct., 8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 17th Oct., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 17th Oct., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 17th Oct., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 17th Oct., 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 18th Oct., 10 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 18th Oct., 1.30 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 18th Oct., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 19th Oct., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA M., 19th Oct., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 21st Oct., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 21st Oct., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO M., 25th Oct., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per KAGA MARU, 31st Oct., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU, 5th Nov., 10 a.m.

THE GYMKHANA.

(Continued from Page 5.)

excitement being high as Leander won by only half a length. Four lengths separated second and third. Cash Sweeps.

Ticket No. 258 \$144.20
Ticket No. 42 \$404.20
Ticket No. 360 \$202.10

Pari Mutuel Winner \$16.60
Placed Ponies: 1, \$7.00; 2, \$5.90; 3, \$3.30.

Class Handicap, B. Class
Mr. Horsford's Maybe (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. T. M. Leitch's The Card (Mr. Doyle) 2

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Morning Star (Mr. Reid) 3
Also ran:—Mr. G. C. Moxon's Rufus (Major Kirkpatrick).

After a false start Morning Star had a short lead, the others being bunched close up, with Rufus lying last. This bunching was maintained all the way round and in the straight Maybe came up to get a very narrow victory (half a length) from The Card. One length divided second and third. Time:—2 min. 12.5 secs.

Cash Sweeps.
Ticket No. 419 \$1334.90
Ticket No. 315 \$337.40
Ticket No. 191 \$190.70

Pari Mutuel Winner \$5.50
Placed Ponies: 1, \$6.50; 2, \$31.30
One Mile and a quarter handicap.

Mr. G. W. Gegg's Gentle Cat (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. D. M. Ross' Rink Eye (Mr. Sutton) 2

Mr. Goshead's Scotchbox (Major Kirkpatrick) 3

Also ran:—Mr. John Peel's Lord Lorne (Mr. Reid), Mr. T. W. Doyle's Rochester (Mr. Doyle), and Mr. Soares' Lovejoy (Mr. Soares).

Light was falling as this last race was run, it being dark to follow the ponies round the course from the stand. It was good finish. Time:—1 min. 45.15 secs.

Cash Sweeps.
Ticket No. 358 \$1424.50
Ticket No. 29 \$407.00
Ticket No. 44 \$203.50

Pari Mutuel Winner \$2.10
Placed Ponies: 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12.90; 3, \$13.20.

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"But there is a difference in the material deposited. The soil through which the African streams flow is different from ours, and hence, instead of finding common salt or sodium chloride in the Magadi Lake, a chemical test shows us the presence of sodium carbonate (kitchen soda). Moreover, this sodium carbonate is crystallised into a solid mass—or, in other words, is frozen.

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